

FBIS

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REASONS, SUPPORT FOR USSR COUNTERMEASURES VIEWED

AU281650 Sofia ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME "OCTOBER LIGHT" SUPPLEMENT in Bulgarian 27 Dec 83
pp 1, 2

[Article by Igor Sinitsin, NOVOSTI political observer: "Sober Decision in a Complicated Atmosphere"]

[Text] The political atmosphere in Europe has recently cooled by many degrees because of the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This is a first strike weapon. The atmosphere has been further aggravated by the mass campaign of slanders and disinformation conducted against the USSR, which the Atlantic pact supporters are taking advantage of in order to cover their own military preparations.

As is known, under these circumstances the Soviet leadership considered the further participation of the USSR in the Geneva negotiations for the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe impossible. Public opinion in the Soviet Union as well as in the countries of the entire socialist community fully supported this stand of the USSR. The fraternal socialist countries in Europe, Asia, and America widely responded to the declaration issued by Comrade Yuriy Andropov on 24 November 1983. This declaration was published in dailies and periodicals. It was repeatedly broadcasted over radio and television. It was discussed at meetings and rallies. Such response reflects an understanding of the danger and an awareness of the complicated present-day situation as well as an understanding of the necessity of the decision adopted by the Soviet leadership.

It is appropriate to note in this context that concern about the persistent tension in international relations was voiced as early as in the Prague declaration adopted on 5 January 1983. The conclusions drawn in this document were confirmed at the Moscow meeting of leaders of fraternal countries who issued a declaration on 28 June 1983. The unmistakable class-minded evaluation made in Comrade Yuriy Andropov's declaration of 28 September 1983 on the danger of the Washington policy was greeted with full understanding and unanimous support by the fraternal countries.

Communist parties' plenums were recently held in the GDR and in the CSSR. These high-ranking party forums fully approved the countermeasures which the Warsaw Pact member-countries were forced to adopt in connection with the increased danger to peace and in facing a possible first strike by the United States in Europe. Erich Honecker, first secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, declared at the plenum that in the interest of security the socialist community countries cannot admit that NATO and the United States should ensure their own military strategic superiority.

At the same time, solidarity with the resolve of the USSR to consolidate its defense and to contribute to the prevention of nuclear danger was voiced in Berlin and Prague, in Budapest, Sofia, and Warsaw.

The sober evaluations and the sense of responsibility with which the leaders of the fraternal countries react to the main problem of our era -- the problem of war and peace -- are relying on nationwide support, a support which was very clearly expressed by public opinion in the socialist community.

Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stated as follows in this connection: "If we should talk now about the rather dangerous world situation, this does not imply any insecurity or pessimism on our side. On the contrary, we are optimists and we believe that there is enough strength and common sense to preserve peace."

As is demonstrated by the reaction of public opinion, of the press, and of numerous political leaders and public figures in the West -- people in that part of the world understand as well that the pursuit of negotiations under the shadow of new U.S. missiles would be nothing but a cover and an actual sanctioning of the U.S. and NATO actions, aimed against security, on the part of the Soviet Union.

One of the chief arguments of the supporters of nuclear "counter-armament" in Western Europe is the alleged "monopoly" of the USSR in regard to nuclear medium-range devices in Europe. The propaganda distortions of the Atlantic pact supporters are being intensified precisely along such lines. According to this version, things are presented in such a manner as if the deployment of U.S. missiles is some sort of forced reply to the deployment of the Soviet SS-20 missiles. This deployment, however, is by no means new. For as long as 20 years the USSR has possessed such medium-range missiles. The modernization of missiles and the replacement of SS-4 and SS-5 missiles with SS-20 missiles does not mean that a qualitatively new factor has appeared.

At the same time, the new U.S. missiles deployed in Britain, in the FRG, and in Italy are seriously changing the strategic situation. The United States has obtained the opportunity to attack the USSR with medium-range missiles from the territories of its allies, while the other side has no such possibility as regards the U.S. territory. Those people in the West who speak about the "monopoly" of the SS-20 missiles should recall the "Poseidon" and "Polaris" submarines equipped with British and French missiles, and the U.S. means moved forward in Europe.

If we assess the balance of medium-range devices on both sides -- NATO and the USSR -- we must compare the total number of carriers in the European area, namely, as follows: aircraft, missiles and their nuclear charges (missiles or bombs mounted on aircraft, or missile warheads). [passage as published] Specific calculations in this respect show that the balance of carriers existing between the USSR and NATO is, for example, as follows: 1 against 1.4, to the advantage of NATO. Expressed in net figures this means that on 1 October 1983 the USSR possessed a total of 938 carriers with 2,153 warheads; while NATO had a total of 857 carriers with 3,056 warheads.

In addition to this, the USSR, during the period of negotiations and prior to its announcement of a moratorium, carried out its usual modernization process. The SS-20 missiles did by no means serve as an addition to the already existing missiles, but as a replacement for the missiles that had been removed or dismantled, namely as a replacement for the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. During this process the SS-5 missiles, were fully removed and dismantled. As to the SS-20 missiles, one such missile is being commissioned after the removal of one of two old missiles. Despite the fact that the SS-20 missiles have 3 warheads, their deployment by no means disrupts the balance of forces, since, in regard to the number of warheads, the NATO missiles are 1.5 times superior to the Soviet ones. During the negotiation period not even one SS-20 missile was deployed on the European USSR territory. These figures are well known in Washington, London, Bonn, and Rome. Why is there any talk about a "monopoly" at all? Under the given circumstances, concern rather should be manifested by the Soviet leadership and by the Warsaw Pact member-countries....

It is quite characteristic of Moscow's stand on this matter, that, in adopting its counter-measures, the Soviet Union has stressed that these measures will be strictly applied within the limits dictated by the actions of the NATO member-countries. The USSR has never aspired for military superiority, nor has it ever striven for a missile-nuclear monopoly and does not do so today. Its measures have always been subjected to the country's most urgent necessities. This is so because we are against the most urgent necessities. This is so because we are against the arms race. Such a stand has been convincingly confirmed in Yu.V. Andropov's declaration issued on 24 November 1983.

LD271328 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Viktor Akimov commentary]

[Text] As a result of the implementation of U.S. and NATO missile plans, the central zone of the Mediterranean is being turned into a dangerous hotbed of international tension and of the growing nuclear menace. Washington is striving to reinforce its bases in the Mediterranean. Agreements have been signed with Spain and Greece, and preparations are underway for signing agreements with the Portuguese Government. Nuclear weapons and ammunition are stored at most U.S. bases which condemns the inhabitants of NATO countries to be nuclear hostages of the Pentagon. Our observer Viktor Akimov writes:

It is significant that some countries in the Mediterranean area are seeking alternatives to the policies of the United States and NATO. As Foreign Minister Fernando Moran said, Spain wants to make its contribution to detente and security in the Mediterranean area and to establish a climate of peace and international cooperation there. But Washington interprets this contribution in its own way, striving to use Spain to help it strengthen the Atlantic bloc's southern flank by bringing the country into NATO's military organization. EL PAIS has written that last autumn the NATO leadership had already prepared to entrust Spain with responsibility for defending the sea area from the Balearic Islands in the western Mediterranean down to the Canary Islands in the Atlantic. This offer remains on the table.

When joining the Atlantic community, the Madrid government was calculating on achieving restoration of Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar but Felipe Gonzalez' government has not received such support from NATO headquarters. Moreover, Washington is denying Spain even moral support, in exchange for Spanish participation in NATO, when it comes to dealing with other foreign policy problems such as the defense of Ceuta and Melilla on the North African coast. As is known, the Pentagon got Morocco to grant it the right to station the Rapid Deployment Forces on the North African coast in order to be able to deal with the Reagan administration's geopolitical tasks in the Middle East and Africa. Spain is uneasy about the annual U.S.-Moroccan maneuvers involving landings on the coast of [word indistinct] In the view of Spanish observers, the map of Morocco is very important for Washington to force Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to submit to Atlantic bloc policies.

U.S. and NATO policies in the Mediterranean are a threat to the security of countries in the region. Spanish participation in the Atlantic bloc affects Spain's relations with the Arab countries, with which it has traditional links of friendship. EL PAIS and the weekly CAMBIO-16 have written that this is understandable. The U.S. interventionist line is meeting growing resistance in the Arab world, and the position Spain takes is important for the Arabs.

U.S. and NATO policies place the Mediterranean countries under the shadow of nuclear missiles. These policies have nothing in common with the security interests of the peoples of the region or with Spain's national interests. This has been stated by Spanish peace supporters, who are calling for the Pentagon's military bases on Spanish territory to be dismantled. Spaniards taking part in peace marches declare themselves in favor of their country leaving the NATO bloc, which is giving clear signs of its aggressive nature, and of the Mediterranean being turned from an arena of politico-military confrontation into a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

KIM IL-SONG SAYS DOORS 'OPEN' FOR KOREA DIALOGUE

PM281419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The DPRK's Position"]

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Dec -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president, has emphasized in an interview with the Romanian newspaper SCINTEIA that Korea's unification is the unanimous desire of all Korean people.

The most realistic and reasonable way to the country's unification, he said, is the establishment of a confederal state as proposed by the Sixth WPK Congress. The DPRK consistently maintains the position that the unification problem must be peacefully resolved through contacts and dialogue between North and South. We will continue to keep the doors for dialogue open and will discuss this problem seriously with all who are against fratricidal war, for the democratization of South Korea, for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korean territory, and who refrain from anticommunist activities.

Noting the further exacerbation of the international situation, the DPRK leader declared: The U.S. imperialists, striving for world hegemony, are resorting to armed interventions, posing threats to peace, building up military forces, and invading other countries.

The Korean people, Kim Il-song emphasized, resolutely condemn the intrigues by U.S. imperialism and the deployment of new types of nuclear weapons in Europe and express firm solidarity with the struggle by the socialist countries' peoples and the progressive forces against the building up of nuclear arsenals by Washington. We demand the speediest withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and other countries and the liquidation of the Pentagon's bases overseas. The establishment of nuclear-free zones and zones of peace in different parts of the globe is an important condition for peace and the peoples' security.

U.S.-S. KOREA EXERCISES REQUIRE USSR 'MEASURES'

LD281607 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin reports: The Christmas toasts and wishes of good and peace had scarcely ended, when Washington obviously decided to bring its allies in the Far East down to earth again, more precisely, to the realities of American adventurist policy in that explosive region. It has just been announced in Seoul joint American-South Korean maneuvers condemned "Team Spirit-84" will begin in the south of Korean Peninsula on February 1.

These annual war games in 1984 will be the biggest in their entire history as they will involve 200,000 U.S. and South Korean servicemen and will last for an unprecedentedly long time. It was already announced that the time-frame of the exercises will exceed two and a half months. Even more importantly, the third party, Japan, will be involved in the bilateral U.S.-South Korean maneuvers in the larger measure than before. It was assigned the role of not only a transshipment point for American military units but also of the main logistical base for U.S. nuclear forces.

Officially, the aim of the maneuvers is pure routine: to practice cooperation between U.S. and South Korean Air Force and naval units. But this fig leaf cannot conceal the main thing: The war games' organizers pursue further-reaching strategic military and political aims.

One is to give an impetus to preparations for a U.S. nuclear aggression against socialist countries and other sovereign states in the region that will involve the U.S. 7th Fleet. At the same time "Team Spirit-84" will provide an opportunity to inspect Washington's nuclear forces in the Korean peninsula and check their readiness to deal a first strike. It is known that the Pentagon has some 700 nuclear warheads in South Korea alone.

The Pentagon's other goal is to nudge Seoul and Tokyo into forcing the implementation of the military and political accords that were reached during U.S. President Reagan's recent visit to Japan and South Korea.

According to Western press reports, these secret understandings include plans to deploy U.S. cruise missiles in South Korea and Japan and form a new aggressive bloc that will include Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo.

So the forthcoming maneuvers "Team Spirit-84" will make a new and higher stage in escalating international tension in the Far East. The United States is heightening this tension contrary to the interests of the Japanese, Korean and other peoples of the region. This escalation of tension and U.S. attempts at upsetting the military balance of forces in the Far East cannot but precipitate appropriate and essential measures on the part of the Soviet Union. Of all nations, the Japanese people know well what Washington's nuclear madness may lead to. Hiroshima and Nagasaki showed these consequences graphically. Now Washington is threatening the world with not one, but many Hiroshimas, which is borne out, among other things, by the provocative maneuvers "Team Spirit-84."

SEOUL'S ECONOMIC PLAN REFLECTS MILITARY 'BURDEN'

SK290452 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] The Seoul regime made public the revision of its current economic plan for 1982-1986. Its revision of the economic plan is attributable to inflation and the deepening dependence of its economy on foreign capital.

According to a news report by MAINICHI SHIMBUN of Japan, South Korea's foreign debts have reached almost \$40 billion and will amount to about \$65 billion in 1986.

The Chon Tu-hwan regime's military expenditures, accounting for more than one-third of its state budget, are a heavy burden on the South Korean economy.

U.S. RESTRICTS JAPANESE FISHING QUOTA

LD290737 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo December 29 TASS -- The United States has officially notified Japan of a more than 15-percent reduction of fish quota Japanese fishing vessels are allowed to catch within America's 200-mile zone. The local press, quoting Japanese fishery circles, points out that the United States is considering further reduction of the Japanese quota.

According to Japanese commentators, the U.S. actions may produce more friction in trade and economic relations between the two countries.

BULGARIA'S MLADENOV ON NUCLEAR THREAT TO PEACE

PM281703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister: "A Command of the Times"]

[Text] Sofia, December -- Two diametrically opposed positions, two totally different approaches to the realities of today's world are emerging with particular clarity in the complicated international situation in our times. On the one hand, there is the line of the extremely reactionary militarist circles in the West headed by the incumbent U.S. Administration, which is striving for military superiority for the sake of its obsession with "historical revenge" and world domination. On the other hand, there is the course of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive and democratic forces aimed at ensuring peaceful coexistence, mutual understanding, and cooperation between peoples as the only alternative to thermonuclear conflict.

The confrontation between these positions has a direct impact on the political situation in the world, the development of international relations, and the actions of the vast people's masses. This confrontation was manifested in a particularly dramatic fashion in two events. While the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, which has started, dealt a harsh blow to the aspirations of our continent's peoples for a peaceful future, the 24 November statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, inspired people with the belief that the warmongers can be tamed and that peace can be saved.

Yu.V. Andropov's statement, which winged its way around the world, generated approval and support. Resounding at an unprecedentedly complicated political moment, it gave a categorical and clear-cut answer to the extremely dangerous challenge posed by the incipient deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. This document clearly showed the peoples the origins of evil and who it is that threatens our world's existence. It makes it completely obvious that the attempts by the United States to present itself as an "adherent of talks" are nothing but camouflage whose purpose is to cover up its most dangerous attempts to undermine the military-strategic equilibrium. The statement convincingly exposes the myth that the new U.S. missiles are meant to "ensure the security" of West European countries (which, in actual fact, are not threatened by anyone in any way) and that the appearance of the Pershing II's would allegedly force the USSR to "make concessions."

The talks on nuclear arms in Europe could serve as a textbook example of how one participating side -- the United States in this case -- followed a policy of open blackmail. Any proposals by their partners aimed at reaching agreement were rejected by the U.S. representatives as "unacceptable in principle," without even taking the trouble to discuss them. Demands were made to the accompaniment of propaganda noise which boiled down to one and the same thing: Either the unilateral disarmament of the USSR or the unilateral arms upgrading by NATO. Deliberately reckoning that such "proposals" could not be accepted, the United States afterwards accused its partner of "intransigence." In this way, the White House counted on wasting time in Geneva, pulling the wool over the public's eyes, and using the talks as cover for its intention to site its new missiles at any cost and undermine the equilibrium prevailing at the time. Comment is superfluous, as people say. It is hard to find a historical parallel for such a scornful attitude toward the fates of peoples. Launching its "crusade" against world socialism, the United States conceived the idea of sacrificing West Europe's peoples to its ambitions and is pushing mankind toward the abyss of nuclear catastrophe after which, should it occur, there will be nothing for anyone to restore.

Politicians in the United States and other NATO countries knew ahead of time that the European people would not welcome the deployment of the new missiles with ovations and fanfares. Nevertheless, the scale of the protests exceeded all their expectations. These politicians in the West are finally unmasking themselves before the eyes of their own peoples and the entire world public.

Broad strata of the population in West Europe are making it quite eloquently understood that they have no desire to see their countries turned into launchsites and targets of nuclear death or themselves into the Pentagon's nuclear hostages. Resolutely protesting against anyone else determining their own fates, they are demanding that the deployment of the new missiles stop immediately and insist that those to blame for creating the critical situation eliminate the reason for the wrecking of the Geneva talks and ensure conditions for their resumption.

Yu.V. Andropov's statement is an expression of the readiness and determination of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the millions of Soviet people to oppose the militarist course of aggressive U.S. and NATO circles. It is a serious warning to those who bear a heavy responsibility for reckless and adventurist actions.

The peace-loving peoples feel fully justified gratitude to the USSR because what the land of the soviets is doing, what it is striving for, and what it is appealing for, corresponds fully to the vital interests of millions and millions of people. Yu.V. Andropov's statement concentrates the incessant and immutable concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe and ensure lasting peace and security for the peoples.

Filled with this concern, the Soviet leadership has appealed to those who are pushing the world along the road of an increasingly dangerous arms race to give up their unrealizable dreams of attaining military superiority in this way with a view to imposing their will on other peoples and states.

Yu.V. Andropov's statement is an enormously significant political document which is exceptionally influent. It synthesizes and explains the USSR's position on topical questions of international life -- complicated, alarming, crucial, and urgent questions. The main question among them is: How to preserve life on earth and save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

The public's attention is, naturally, focused on the measures which the USSR and its allies have been forced to take in response to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, which pose a threat to the security of the socialist countries and to peace on the continent and throughout the world. The Bulgarian Government's statement, which contains total approval of and support for the Soviet Government's decisions, directly points out that these measures are necessary, timely, and justified. Their purpose is to block the U.S. and NATO plans to attain military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.

While on the subject of the inevitable countermeasures caused by the U.S. and NATO actions, it must also be pointed out that they are exclusively defensive in nature and that their sole purpose is to ensure the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. These measures will be implemented as long as the reasons causing them remain, until such time as the escalation of nuclear arms being fueled by the United States and NATO ceases.

Yu.V. Andropov's statement also creates a profound impression through the positive principle it contains and, through its constructive and optimistic spirit. It can be said without exaggeration that this is yet another vivid confirmation of the good will and profound political reason of the Soviet party and state leadership and of the humanism and constructiveness of Soviet foreign policy.

Manifesting concern for its own security and the security of its allies, the USSR is taking only those measures which are absolutely necessary to prevent the military equilibrium being disturbed. Furthermore, the USSR maintains its adherence to the principled course of ending the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and again repeats its proposal that Europe be made completely free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical.

The document expresses the belief that peace can be strengthened and the peoples' security guaranteed not by building up and inventing new types of weapons but, on the contrary, by reducing existing weapons. The colossal material, intellectual, and human resources which would be thus freed could be used to resolve many tasks in the interests and for the benefit of all peoples. Finally, the Soviet leadership again solemnly declares that it will continue to do everything to avert the threat of war and safeguard peace for present and future generations.

The fraternal socialist countries' joint efforts are aimed at attaining these noble goals, and their active and coordinated foreign policy serves this purpose.

Being a strong link in the socialist community, Bulgaria will continue to contribute to strengthening the unity of Warsaw Pact countries as a decisive factor for ensuring peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

I would like to quote the words of T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council: "It is now clear to every one of us that, apart from peace, there is no other reasonable alternative to nuclear catastrophe. The preservation and strengthening of peace is the fundamental problem of our time. All other social problems are concentrated in this problem today. Freedom, independence, prosperity, and social progress depend on its solution, as does the very existence of all peoples and all mankind."

ZHIVKOV, LIBYAN OFFICIAL VIEW MIDEAST CRISES

LD282239 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia December 28 TASS -- Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov received today member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud now staying here. The BTA news agency reports that during the conversation the sides expressed a common concern over a dangerous worsening of the international situation as a result of the militaristic course of the United States and its allies in NATO. The sides pointed out that the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe and the United States' interference in internal affairs of a number of countries represent special danger for peace.

Having discussed the Middle East situation the sides sharply condemned the continued occupation of Lebanon and "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel spearheaded against the interests of Arab countries. They came out for immediate withdrawal of "multination forces" and for the restoration of independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon. Both leaders emphasized the need of unity of the Palestinian resistance movement and Arab countries which are subjected to constant pressure by imperialism and Zionism.

Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the principled stand of Bulgaria according to which the Middle East crisis can be settled only if Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territories and if the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and creation of its own state are restored, and security and independence of all states of the region are guaranteed.

TRADE WITH SOCIALIST STATES VITAL TO W. EUROPE

LD282123 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

It has been officially announced in Brussels that the Common Market "sanctions" against the Soviet Union will expire on December 31. The sanctions were applied under U.S. pressure in connection with the situation in Poland. The Western press reports that West European capitals have long been aware of the futility of the economic embargo against socialist countries and of its balefulness for the countries of the region.

Unable to do a tangible damage to the mighty economy of the socialist community, the sanctions deal a strong blow on the West European economy.

Goods turnover with socialist countries, which runs at many tens of billions of dollars a year, already plays a substantial role in the economy of Western Europe. In the conditions of the vast unemployment in the region, orders placed by socialist countries ensure jobs for three million West Europeans. Trade with the East is of vital importance for many branches of the West European industry such as machine-building, metallurgy, etc. To many big firms of France, the FRG, and other countries, termination of trade with socialist countries could entail bankruptcy.

In the conditions of the slump in the economy of Western Europe, a further development of mutually beneficial trade with the East becomes vitally important for the countries of the region. The more so as the economies of socialist countries develop rapidly and continuously and that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries scrupulously observe their commitments. It is not fortuitous that the Secretariat of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe in its latest report stated that, with the overall reduction in world trade as a whole, the West's trade with the East in the first half of this year was more dynamic than with the other parts of the world.

And it is possible to understand the West Europeans when they resist Washington's attempts at imposing upon them every kind of sanctions with regard to socialist countries and at restricting their freedom of manoeuvre, which stimulates the growth of unemployment and monetary confusion in the Old World.

It can be recalled what a disgraceful failure the Reagan administration's blackmail ended in when it tried to impose upon its allies an embargo in connection with the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. The gas pipeline was built earlier than planned, which proved the technical might of the USSR, while Western firms became losers. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT states that discordance in the USA's relations with its allies is also introduced by such "contentious questions" as the lifting of the economic sanctions against Poland and expansion of trade with the Soviet Union in industrial goods.

It is pointed out in Western Europe not without sarcasm that when this is of benefit to the United States itself, the USA lifts embargoes on trade with the Soviet Union while seeking at the same time the observance of such sanctions by the U.S. allies with a view to exhausting them economically. On the eve of the new year the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that in economic "war" matters the Europeans by no means became adherents to an American-style tough course. Politically, they still consider that economic contacts with the East ease tension. They are interested in strong commercial contacts with the East. Well, one can say that this is a reasonable stand, indeed.

IZVESTIYA: U.S. EXPANDING PRESENCE IN PORTUGAL

LD240052 Moscow TASS in English 2344 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- With every passing day Portugal finds itself drawn more and more into the orbit of Washington's global military preparations, Pavel Golub, IZVESTIYA'S own correspondent in Lisbon writes in the newspaper today.

Scarcely had the ink on the U.S.-Portuguese military agreement, signed on December 13, dried up than the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon announced the commencement of new military talks between the USA and Portugal in the near future, the correspondent points out.

Under the agreement signed the Pentagon has got a right to uncontrolledly use the Lajes Air Base on the Portuguese Azores for the next seven years. Today the base is assigned the role of a base point for the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force". Lajes holds one of major places in the Pentagon's strategic plans.

But the appetites of U.S. generals are insatiable, the correspondent goes on. It seemed to them not enough to have a military base on the Azores. The Pentagon tentacles, as Lisbon newspapers write, are now extending towards the continental part of Portugal and to Madeira Island. This what the forthcoming talks reported the the weekly EXPRESSO with reference to the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon will be aimed at.

Firstly, EXPRESSO specifies, the Pentagon demands that four airfields in the continental part of the country be placed at the disposal of the U.S. Air Force; secondly, it insists that it be given an opportunity to site a rocket-guidance and satellite tracking station in Portugal's south. Finally, the Pentagon "requests" a permission for U.S. strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons to make landings on Portuguese territory in case of necessity.

The IZVESTIYA correspondent emphasizes in conclusion that the generals and politicians across the ocean regard Portugal as an important military and strategic staging area.

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS LAUD RELATIONS

LD270241 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2030 GMT 26 Dec 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] We have received a statement from Helsinki distributed by the parliamentary commission for foreign affairs there. It points out that the strengthening of friendly and trustworthy Soviet-Finnish relations and active work in the interests of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe are one of the major directions of Finland's foreign policy. The stable development of mutual relations, independent of oscillations in international politics, rests on the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid of 1948, the statement stresses. This treaty responds to the interests of both sides and promotes the strengthening of peace and stability in the north, Europe, and the whole world. This treaty has been and will be the basis for the development of broad cooperation between the two countries, the statement says.

The document expresses concern over the increase of nuclear arms in Europe. Finland cannot be indifferent to this and considers it necessary to aim for a reduction and then full liquidation of nuclear arms on the European continent. In this connection, Finland's proposal of consolidating the non-nuclear status of northern Europe by concluding international agreements is very important, the statement notes.

REAGAN 'ACCEPTS' BLAME FOR BEIRUT MARINE DEATHS

LD281936 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 28 Dec 83

["Not Reckoning With the Lessons of History" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

United States President Ronald Reagan stated at a press conference yesterday that he fully accepts responsibility for the death of 241 Marines during the October 23 truck bombing of Marine headquarters in Beirut.

By making this obviously theatrical gesture, the President expected to do away with the discussion of the tragic incident and to downplay the countrywide wave of indignation caused by it.

The Americans react very keenly to reports that the country's young people die far away from their native land in the Reagan administration's military ventures. No one in the USA has forgotten the grim outcome of the "dirty war" in Vietnam --more than 57,000 killed, tens of thousands wounded and crippled, and of physically and morally broken lives. According to U.S. Centre for Policy Studies, every third American veteran of the war in Vietnam lives through a serious personal crisis. This includes both grave ailments as a result of poisoning by the defoliant "Agent Orange", mental disorders, and addiction to alcohol and narcotics.

Now that the wounds of the Vietnam war have not yet been healed, American young people are flung into new wars. People die in the undeclared war in Lebanon. And there is no end to that in sight. The Reagan administration increases its military presence in the Middle East, broadens military operations, and creates a springboard for an armed aggression against Syria and other Arab states.

Recently the USA impudently invaded Grenada, by sword and fire subjugated the small independent and practically unarmed country. The USA sustained losses in that operation too. Washington prepares an armed intervention against Nicaragua, interferes in El Salvador, threatens Cuba and other countries. These dangerous ventures, too, may result in new innumerable casualties.

The Reagan administration's reckless adventurist course which claims more and more human lives gives rise to legitimate concern and anxiety among Americans. Senator Alan Cranston states that the Washington administration follows the path of escalation of military interference in the affairs of foreign countries and that the U.S. Marines in Lebanon have become hostages of Reagan's policy.

Clergyman Jesse Jackson who is seeking presidential nomination, points out that the United States plays a "provocative role" in Lebanon and in the Middle East as a whole. The continuing U.S. military presence on Lebanese soil makes for the maintenance of tension in the region.

The White House, judging by everything, does not want to reckon with the lessons of the war in Vietnam and with warnings voiced by sober-minded Americans. It was the war in Vietnam that brought the USA to the destructive and disgraceful defeat, for which the ordinary Americans have paid dearly.

SOVIET OFFICIAL REVIEWS ECONOMIC TIES WITH IRAN

PM281546 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with N.G. Yakubov, chief of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Middle Eastern Countries Department, by "our correspondent" V. Volodin: "On the Basis of the Principles of Good-Neighborliness" -- time and place not given; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] A report has come in from Tehran on the commissioning of a blast furnace at the Esfahan Metallurgical Plant, constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance. We asked N.G. Yakubov, chief of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Middle Eastern Countries Department, to comment on this event. Here is what he said in reply to our correspondent.

[Yakubov]: It is the largest blast furnace in the Near and Middle East, with a capacity of 2,000 cubic meters. Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, (Nili-Akhmadabadi), minister of mines and metals, (Karbaschi), governor general of Esfahan Province, and parliamentary deputies and others attended the opening ceremony. V.K. Boldyrev, USSR ambassador to Iran, was also present. Speaking at the celebrations, the Iranian president noted the importance of the Esfahan metallurgical combine for the country's economic development and the elimination of its dependence on foreign states. The commissioning of the new blast furnace is an important stage in completing work on the expansion of the Esfahan Metallurgical Plant's capacities from 0.55 million to 1.9 million tons of metal a year.

Question: Please describe in somewhat greater detail Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the field of ferrous metallurgy.

Answer: Iran, which for many decades was obliged to purchase everything abroad from needles to metal structures, spent a long time appealing in vain to the West for aid in constructing a metallurgical plant. It met with refusal everywhere, until it appealed to the Soviet Union. In 1966 an agreement was concluded between our countries on economic and technical cooperation providing also for the construction of a metallurgical plant.

At the same time as the construction of the metallurgical plant, technical assistance was rendered in creating a coal and raw material base. Soviet and Iranian geologists discovered large stocks of iron ore and coal (although Western firms' experts had unanimously stated that there were no coking coal deposits in Iran).

The Esfahan Metallurgical Plant was commissioned in 1973. In this time the plant has produced over 6 million tons of steel. Moreover, when the forces of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, began to implement their economic blockade against Iran, the majority of enterprises constructed by Western firms stopped operating because of the lack of raw material, assembly components, and spare parts. At the same time the Esfahan Metallurgical Plant continued to produce output. About 60,000 Iranians now work at the metallurgical complex, which is particularly important given the country's acute unemployment problem. That is why it is no coincidence that the Iranian minister of mines and metals thanked the Soviet Union for its assistance in constructing and operating the Esfahan Metallurgical Plant.

Iran has paid for the Soviet organizations' services by deliveries of goods of interest to our national economy. This is evidence of the mutually advantageous nature of this cooperation.

Question: In what other fields of the economy is the USSR cooperating with Iran?

Answer: In the field of energy, machine building, geology, mining, elevator building, housing construction, and the training of national cadres. With the USSR's aid the first, and so far only, electrified railroad has been constructed in Iran. In all about 160 establishments have been constructed and are under construction with the Soviet Union's technical assistance. They are all the property of the Iranian people.

Despite attempts by certain people in Iran and outside it to discredit Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation, it is continuing to be conducted on the basis of the principles of genuine equality and mutual advantage. At the same time I should like to say that our cooperation, whose effectiveness is confirmed by the recent commissioning of the blast furnace at the Esfahan metallurgical plant, has great reserves.

EGYPTIAN PARTY URGES 'NORMALIZATION' OF USSR TIES

PM281227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Peresada report: "Conclusion of Congress"]

[Text] Cairo, 24 Dec -- The national congress of one of Egypt's largest opposition parties -- the Socialist Labor Party -- has taken place here. Taking part in its work were 600 delegates.

The congress participants leveled criticism at the "Camp David line" imposed on the country by former President as-Sadat and demanded a review of Egyptian-U.S. relations and in particular the renunciation of participation in joint maneuvers with the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Force and of the granting of so-called "military privileges" on Egyptian territory to the United States. The congress appealed for the normalization and development of relations with the USSR.

MATERIALS ON 28 DEC SUPREME SOVIET PROCEEDINGS

TV Coverage of Session

LD281311 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in a scheduled Novosti newscast at 1130 GMT on 28 December carries as the first item in the newscast a video report on today's Supreme Soviet session. The opening shots show figures filing in to take up their places on the presidium. Chernenko is seen standing and applauding by his seat. The camera cuts to show the audience applauding and then switches back to the presidium to show some of the leaders taking their places.

The camera shows, from right to left, Gorbachev, Grishin, Romanov, Gromyko, and Ustinov, with Ponomarev behind. Next Baybakov is seen at the microphone delivering his address. In the first row behind him can be seen, from left to right, Ustinov, Gromyko, Chernenko (partly hidden) and Tikhonov. In the second row can be seen, from left to right, Vorotnikov, Romanov (partly concealed behind speaker), Grishin, and Gorbachev. In the last row can be seen Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Ryzhkov, and Kunayev.

The camera intercuts several times to the audience and the presidium, then provides a pan-shot, showing from right to left in the first row Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Solomentsev, (aisle) Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gromyko, and Ustinov. In the second row, from right to left, can be seen Kapitonov, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, Aliyev, a partly-concealed figure, (aisle) Gorbachev, Grishin, Romanov, and Vorotnikov. In the third row, from right to left, can be seen Ligachev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, two unidentified figures, (aisle) Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Ponomarev, and a concealed figure.

Next, Garbuzov is seen at the microphone delivering his address. The camera provides a medium shot of the presidium, showing a different seating arrangement: in the first row from right to left, Dolgikh, Solomentsev, an empty chair, Tikhonov, an empty chair, Gromyko, and Ustinov. In the second row, from right to left can be seen Ryzhkov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, an empty chair, Romanov, Vorotnikov, and an empty chair. In the third row, from right to left can be seen Zimyanin, two unidentified figures, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Ponomarev, an empty chair, and an unidentified figure. Tikhonov is leaning across to speak to Gromyko.

The report concludes with shots of the audience applauding.

Baybakov Report on State Plan

PM281949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 83 First Edition pp 4-5

[Report delivered by N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 28 December joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities in the Moscow Kremlin: "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1984 and on Progress in Fulfilling the Plan in 1983" -- PRAVDA headline -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The USSR Council of Ministers submits for your examination the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1984 formulated on the basis of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which determined the party's economic strategy, whose supreme objective is the growth of Soviet people's prosperity.

The congress' provisions have received further concretization in party and government decisions and speeches by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The plan takes account of the proposals of the USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, and party, soviet, and trade union organs.

On the basis of the law on labor collectives adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet the creative initiative and activeness of the masses has increased and there has been an increase in their role in managing enterprises, establishments, and organizations, and primarily in making rational use of production resources.

The team form of organization and incentives for production activity, which corresponds most fully to the demands of accelerating scientific and technical progress and increasing social labor productivity, is becoming increasingly widespread in industry, agriculture, construction, and transportation.

The development of our economy is taking place under conditions of a tense international situation caused by the intrigues of imperialist circles, primarily the United States and its NATO allies. This is evidenced by the present U.S. Administration's aggressive policy, the unprecedented arms race it has unleashed, and its attempt to impose its imperial diktat on peace-loving peoples in all parts of the world. The Soviet state is countering this with a firm course aimed at safeguarding lasting peace and security and eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war, which is threatening mankind with a universal catastrophe. The Soviet Union's policy enjoys mass support on the part of all our planet's peace-loving forces.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the session discussed and basically approved the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1984. The plenum fully supported the provisions and conclusions spelled out in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the draft plan and budget and the key economic tasks at the present stage. This important political document provides an in-depth analysis of the work that has been done and poses cardinal problems related to the further growth of the national economy and the consistent improvement of the economy of developed socialist society.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions orient party, soviet, and economic organs and social organizations and all labor collectives toward the resolution of the major tasks of communist building and toward purposeful and conscientious labor for the sake of increasing Soviet people's material prosperity and spiritual wealth, securing the flourishing of our motherland, and reliably safeguarding its security.

On the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983

Comrade deputies! Before informing you about the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1984, allow me to dwell on the preliminary results of the fulfillment of the basic indicators of the 1983 plan.

Thanks to the implementation of the measures elaborated by the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government for improving work style in all sectors of administration and the intensification of monitoring of the execution of adopted decision, higher rates of growth of the national economy and the people's prosperity have been achieved, general economic indicators have improved, and there has been an improvement in the absolute increases in these indicators in comparison with the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

In 1983 national income utilized for consumption and accumulation will total approximately R482 billion and will have increased 3.1 percent against 1982. Total industrial production will have increased 4 percent as against 2.9 percent in 1982. Here output from Group "B" industry will have increased 4.1 percent, and output from Group "A" industry will have grown 3.9 percent. The 1983 plan for the volume and rate of growth of industrial production will be not only fulfilled but overfulfilled.

It is important to note that production efficiency has increased in the current year. Social labor productivity will have increased 3.5 percent. The labor productivity growth targets in industry and railroad transport will be overfulfilled.

The introduction of progressive equipment and technology continued in all sectors of the national economy in 1983. Approximately 3,700 new types of machinery, equipment, instruments, and materials were put into production, a number of highly efficient technological processes were introduced, and the application of microprocessors and robotics was expanded.

It is essential to note the achievements of agricultural workers, who had to overcome considerable difficulties linked with unfavorable weather conditions in a number of republics and oblasts this year. The increase in agricultural output will total R4.6 billion or 3.6 percent. Purchases of grain, sugar beet, leaf tea, livestock and poultry, milk, eggs, and a number of other products have increased in comparison with 1982.

The grain farmers of many oblasts and republics have made a weighty contribution to the implementation of the country's Food Program this year. All the oblasts and autonomous republics in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR fulfilled the plan for grain and milk purchases, and the overwhelming majority of them fulfilled the plan for livestock and poultry purchases. This testifies that the course being implemented by the party aimed at transforming the Nonchernozem is bearing fruit and exerting a positive influence on agricultural development.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions, agriculture has been equipped with more sophisticated technical means. A great deal of work has been done on land reclamation in 1983. Approximately 690,000 hectares of irrigated land and 680,000 hectares of drained land has been commissioned out of state capital investments. New mechanized livestock and poultry units and complexes have been commissioned on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The production, social, and consumer service infrastructure essential for raising agricultural efficiency and improving the population's living conditions has been developed.

There has been an improvement in the work of railroad transport, whose freight turnover has increased 4 percent in 1983.

A big capital construction program has been carried out in all sectors of the national economy. In 1983 the commissioning of fixed capital out of state capital investments will have increased 4.4 percent and will total in excess of R122 billion. Many major projects have been commissioned in sectors of extractive and processing industry, agriculture, transport, and the nonproduction sphere. These include the 4,500-km Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline. This project -- a unique engineering and technical installation in world practice -- was completed approximately three times as quickly as stipulated by the normative deadlines, which is an outstanding victory for our workers, specialists, and scientists. The U.S. Administration's discriminatory measures aimed at frustrating the construction of the gas pipeline were a complete failure.

Its successful installation has again demonstrated to the world the tremendous possibilities of the USSR's economic, scientific, and technical potential and the advantage of the planned system of running the economy.

Significant measures to further boost the people's prosperity have been implemented in 1983. The party Central Committee and the Soviet Government devote great attention to improving distribution relationships to ensure that the material benefits received by members of society correspond strictly to the quantity and quality of their labor.

Average monthly money wages of workers and employees will have increased 2.4 percent in 1983, and kolkhoz members' earnings will have increased 7 percent.

Retail trade turnover in the state and cooperative trade system will have increased 2.7 percent in 1983. The volume of consumer services provided for the population has increased. Social consumption funds will have increased 4.6 percent and will total in excess of R134 billion. As a result the population's per capita real incomes will have increased by 2 percent.

Housing and municipal construction constitute an important part of our social program. A total area of 109 million square meters of housing space will have been commissioned in 1983, which will have enabled approximately 10 million people to improve their housing conditions. The network of public education, health care, and cultural establishments has expanded.

While noting the improvement in economic development in 1983 we must at the same time make a realistic assessment of existing difficulties, shortcomings, and still unresolved tasks.

It must first be said that a number of ministries, including the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, have not fulfilled their plans for the introduction of new equipment and technology, which could not fail to have an impact on the rates of production and labor productivity growth. Many ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have not ensured the fulfillment of the targets prescribed by the plan for reducing norms for the expenditure of material resources.

A major shortcoming in the work of such ministries as the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and certain others is their nonfulfillment of their plans for the production and supply of a number of most important types of output in line with contracts and orders. This is naturally disrupting the balance of economic development and is having a negative impact on the work of related enterprises and on the satisfaction of the needs of the national economy and the population for these types of output.

Many associations and enterprises are tolerating the nonfulfillment of targets for consumer goods production and for the expansion of their range and quality.

Shortcomings in the organization of construction work are being eliminated only slowly. As before, in many instances construction ministries are not commissioning production capacities and fixed capital on schedule and are allowing resources to be fragmented among numerous projects.

Client ministries and design-planning organizations are to blame for the considerable increase in the estimated cost of construction and violations of design planning and estimates discipline. All this is giving rise to large unproductive expenditures of time and resources.

The elimination of the shortcomings existing in economic activity, the strengthening of state discipline in every possible way, and the tireless seeking and mobilization of reserves for increasing production efficiency is the prime duty of ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, and enterprise, organization, and construction site collectives and their leaders.

Basic Tasks, Rates, and Proportions of the USSR's National Economic Development in 1984

Comrade deputies! The 1984 State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development will be an important stage in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The plan is oriented toward consolidating and developing the positive trends achieved in 1983, creating favorable conditions for the 5-year plan's fulfillment, and ensuring the dynamic development of the economy and the more efficient utilization and further strengthening of the USSR's production and scientific and technical potential. This will provide the basis for ensuring the growth of the Soviet people's prosperity and for maintaining the country's defense capability at the appropriate level.

On accordance with the party and government decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan's targets, the 1984 plan envisages an enhanced role for intensive factors of economic development, the preferential growth of end results in comparison with the growth of expenditure, improved utilization of production capacities and fixed capital, the broad introduction of the achievements of science, technology, and leading experience in practical work, and an improvement in management, planning, and economic administration methods.

Much attention is given to the observance of national economic proportions and to the balancing of the plan's sections, as well as to the creation of material and financial reserves.

The 1984 plan envisages increasing the national income used for consumption and accumulation by R15 billion, or 3.1 percent. The entire national income increase is channeled toward improving the people's living standards.

It is planned to increase the output of industrial production 3.8 percent and that of agricultural production by 6.4 percent.

One of the plan's central tasks is the further enhancement of production efficiency and primarily labor productivity growth. Over the year it must increase 3.4 percent in industry, 3.3 percent in construction, and 8.5 percent in agriculture (public sector). Through labor productivity growth it is planned to achieve 97 percent of the total national income growth and 90 percent of the growth in industrial output and construction and assembly work, while the entire growth in agriculture and railroad transportation must be achieved through higher labor productivity.

The comprehensive saving of material resources is an important factor for the intensification of social production. The 1984 plan sets the ministries, departments, and union republics substantial tasks for saving motor fuels, boiler and furnace fuels, electrical and thermal energy, ferrous and nonferrous metals, and timber and other materials. As a result of this, energy expenditure per unit of national income will fall by 1.5 percent and metals expenditure by 2.5 percent.

The 1984 plan envisages a further increase in the collection and utilization of secondary raw materials and an expansion in the range of USSR ministries and departments which have been set targets for the procurement, processing and deliveries and production and consumption waste products.

The planned volumes of utilization and secondary raw materials will make it possible to save primary resources to a total value of over R9 billion.

It must, however, be noted that the existing secondary raw materials are being far from fully utilized. The USSR ministries and departments and the union republic Councils of Ministers must put an end to their underestimation of this important source of supplementary material resources and give greater attention to the establishment and expansion of production capacities for processing secondary raw materials.

The transition of all the economy's sectors to the intensive path of development depends largely on the implementation of the targets set by the plan for raising the efficiency of the utilization of fixed production capital. This demands that the ministries and departments and the union republic Councils of Ministers elaborate and implement the necessary measures for the elimination of inconsistencies in the development of a number of related sectors and production processes, for the constant improvement of labor organization and the material and technical backing for enterprises, for the enhanced interchangeability of their work, and for the commissioning of planned capacities on schedule.

The plan envisages measures aimed at improving the practice of planning and economic management and the economic incentives for enterprises and their workers. An important role in this work must be played by the economic experiment, to be conducted as of the beginning of next year in two all-union and three republican ministries, on expanding the rights of production associations (enterprises) in planning and economic activity and on raising their responsibility for the results of their work. The ministries in question, together with the central economic organs, must implement a range of measures aimed at successfully conducting the experiment, helping the enterprises to achieve in the very near future higher technical and economic indicators, and helping to increase production efficiency, to improve the quality of the output produced, and to effect savings of all types of resources.

Industry

Comrade deputies! The plan for 1984 provides for a further increase in industrial production, the improvement of its sectorial structure, and the amelioration of the quality and reliability of articles.

Preferential development rates are envisaged for Group "B," whose output will increase by 4 percent, as against 3.7 percent for Group "A." The more rapid development of the processing industries is also planned. The volume of their output will increase 4.4 percent.

As in previous years, the plan pays great attention to THE FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX. In April this year the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the draft long-term Energy Program for the USSR, designed to ensure the implementation of the structural, technical, and organizational-economic reshaping of the country's economy with a view to its speediest transition to an intensive and energy-conserving development path. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov called the Energy Program a very major document of long-term importance, a kind of State Commission for the Electrification of Russia plan under present-day conditions. The fundamental provisions of this document are reflected in the plan for 1984.

The generation of electricity is planned at the level of 1,465 billion kw-hours, which is 3.6 percent more than the 1983 level. Emphasis is being placed on the development of atomic and hydraulic energy. The generation of electricity at these stations [as published] will increase by approximately 12 percent.

Oil and gas condensate extraction will be 624 million metric tons -- 7.7 million metric tons more than this year; gas extraction is planned to a volume of 578 billion cubic meters, or 42.5 billion cubic meters more than expected for 1983.

West Siberia, where about 390 million metric tons of oil and gas condensate, or 62 percent of the all-union extraction, and 315 billion cubic meters of natural gas, or over 54 percent of its total volume of extraction throughout the country, will be obtained, remains the country's main oil and gas base. It should be noted that this year the West Siberian oil workers have reached a daily oil extraction frontier of 1 million metric tons.

Coal extraction in 1984 will be 723 million metric tons, which is 5 million metric tons more than in 1983.

The levels envisaged for fuel extraction and electricity generation ensure an annual increase of 3.4 percent in primary fuel and energy resources.

The satisfaction of public fuel and energy requirements depends not only on production scales but also, to no less a degree, on the rational utilization of this fuel and energy. The exceptional importance of this task has frequently been indicated in party and government decisions. The leaders of economic organs bear full responsibility for substantiated norm setting and the careful expenditure of fuel and energy resources. They must ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for saving them by improving production organization and effecting the widespread introduction of energy-saving and fuel-saving equipment and technology.

The fulfillment of the projected plans for the national economy's development requires the constant improvement of the CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS complex. A leading place in this complex still belongs to ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. The plan provides for the further improvement of the product mix of metal output, the consolidation of metallurgical production's raw material base, and the commissioning of new capacities.

The production of rolled ferrous metals will be 107.7 million metric tons -- 1.3 percent more than in 1983 -- while the production of steel pipes will reach almost 19 million metric tons.

The plan provides for a substantial increase in the production of economical types of metal output, including an almost 18-percent increase in rolled low-alloy steel, an 11-percent increase in rolled metal which has undergone strengthening heat treatment, and an almost 13-percent increase in coated sheet metal and tin-plate.

Nonferrous metallurgy will be further developed. The production of copper, nickel, aluminum, and other metals will increase. For this the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the construction ministries must take steps for the timely commissioning and assimilation of production capacities, primarily at mining and enrichment enterprises, and must achieve the better utilization of existing capacities and the fuller extraction of metals at all stages of processing raw material.

In 1984 a substantial increase is planned in the production of output of THE CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY. The production of synthetic resins and plastics will increase 11.8 percent, the output of chemical fibers and yarns 5.8 percent, of synthetic rubbers 8.3 percent, of mineral fertilizers 3.3 percent, and of chemical plant protection agents 3.6 percent.

The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry must eliminate existing intrasectorial disproportions which are holding up the effective utilization of capacities for the production of a number of types of output and they must ensure the timely commissioning and speediest assimilation of newly commissioned capacities, the proportionate development of the raw material base, and the improvement of the structure of articles and of their quality.

IN THE TIMBER, PULP AND PAPER, AND WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY the most important task is the enhancement of the efficiency of the use of timber materials and the precise organization of timber procurement and transportation operations. The plan envisages increasing the production of chip board by 10.5 percent, the production of fiber board by 9.4 percent, the production of wood shavings by 28 percent, and the production of plywood 11.3 percent. Timber materials stocks ensure the priority satisfaction of the requirements of construction, the pulp and paper industry, the enterprises for the population's consumer services and the production of packaging.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCTION is planned on the basis of the planned volume of construction and installation work and the need of the market, consumer services for the population, and repair needs. Cement production will increase by 2 million metric tons by comparison with 1983.

The plan for 1984 provides for a 5.8-percent increase in the volume of MACHINE BUILDING AND METAL WORKING output. The output of the new most productive and economical types of machinery and equipment will increase here.

As a result of the improvement in the technical standard and quality of articles, there will be an increase in the proportion of output of the top category of quality. The priority production of machinery and equipment for the implementation of the Food and Energy Programs and the provision of equipment for 1984 priority construction sites is planned.

The structure of machine building output will be substantially improved. Thus the production of tractors with a capacity of 100 horsepower and above will increase by more than 9 percent and total around 130,000 units in 1984, the production of machine tools with numerical program control will increase by almost 20 percent and that of microchip-based instruments, automation equipment, and computer hardware by 30 percent. The proportion of trucks with diesel engines within the total volume of truck output will increase.

To meet the needs of the agroindustrial complex it is planned to increase the output of agricultural machinery and equipment for livestock raising and feed production by 5.3 percent.

The production of industrial manipulators (robots) is being intensively stepped up and will exceed 11,000 units in 1984. Flexible technology and instrument building, electronic, and radio industry output will be used more widely in the national economy.

The machine-building ministries bear great responsibility for the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy."

Machine-building workers are called upon to ensure the organization of the development and production of progressive equipment which in terms of its technical and economic characteristics will match the best modern models. Without this it is impossible to resolve the task of radically enhancing social labor productivity -- the key task in our country's socioeconomic development.

Satisfaction of the people's growing material and cultural needs and improvement of the population's living standard depend directly on the work of those sectors of industry which produce CONSUMER GOODS.

Production targets for these goods have been elaborated, taking into account the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 29 April 1983 Resolution "On Additional Measures To Improve Supplies of Consumer Goods for the Population in 1983-1985." Their production will be increased through the better utilization of production capacities, the rational and economical use of all raw material and semifinished material resources, the widespread utilization of local raw material sources, and the improved quality and range, accelerated creation and expanded production of goods with higher consumer qualities.

It is planned to increase LIGHT INDUSTRY output by 3.7 percent in 1984. At the same time 4.3-percent more textiles of all types will be produced than in the current year, and 20 percent of the range of woolen textiles, 24 percent of silk textiles, and 15 percent of cotton textiles is to be renewed. The production of textiles in the calico, linen, and satin categories is being expanded. It is planned to increase the production of goods made from fabrics with new compositions and colors. The production of clothing, knitwear, and fashion footwear for which there is high demand among the population will be increased.

The volume of the production of goods for CULTURAL, CONSUMER, AND HOUSEHOLD USE is set at R53.2 billion and will increase by 4.3 percent compared with last year.

In 1984 a great deal of work is to be done to extend the range and improve the quality of consumer durables -- refrigerators, television sets, tape recorders, washing machines, clocks and watches, radio, photographic, and movie camera equipment, furniture, and other goods.

With the aim of providing incentives for the production of consumer goods and ensuring fuller satisfaction of the population's demand and a better balance between its incomes and stocks of goods, the target for the production of consumer goods per ruble of the wages fund has been increased in the 1984 plan.

For the speediest possible saturation of the market with goods, it is necessary to achieve a situation in which every sector in the field of material production and every enterprise makes its contribution to supplementing stocks of goods. This will contribute to the resolution of one of the most important tasks being implemented with the aim of enhancing the Soviet people's living standards.

The Agroindustrial Complex

Comrade deputies! Questions connected with implementing the Food Program for the period through 1990 are constantly at the focus of party and government attention, since this is truly a matter for the whole people and state.

One of the central tasks of all the work to implement the Food Program is the successful development of agricultural production and the safekeeping and timely delivery to the consumer of the output produced. For this reason it is extremely important to ensure the harmonious operation of the entire agroindustrial complex. The party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have elaborated measures to further improve economic relations between agriculture and other sectors of the economy.

The 1984 plan for the development of agroindustrial complex sectors has been elaborated on the basis of the decisions of CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums, the Food Program targets, and the 5-year plan targets for this year.

Gross agricultural output is set at R140.4 billion, which is R8.4 billion more than this year. As already noted, it is planned to obtain the entire increase in gross agricultural output by means of an increase in labor productivity. This requires kolkhozes, sovkhazes, and agroindustrial associations to implement effective measures to improve labor organization, make rational use of land, the machine pool, and labor and material resources, and increase the yield of agricultural crops and livestock productivity.

Purchases of grain, raw cotton, potatoes, vegetables, cucurbits, tobacco, leaf tea, silk cocoons, eggs, and pond fish have been planned at the 5-year plan level, or somewhat higher. Purchases of livestock and poultry have been set at a higher level than expected in 1983, but somewhat lower than the 5-year plan targets for 1984.

In accordance with the Food Program and CPSU Central Committee Politburo instructions, measures are being implemented to speed up the pace of development of agriculture and its related sectors in the RSFSR's Nonchernozem Zone and to transform it into a region of highly developed arable farming and stockraising.

Agriculture's material and technical base will be strengthened in 1984. The supply of equipment, mineral fertilizers, and chemical plant protection agents to kolkhozes and sovkhazes is envisaged basically at the level of the 5-year plan targets.

Agriculture will receive 23.3 million metric tons of mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent) and 575,000 metric tons of standard units of chemical plant protection agents, which is somewhat higher than the 5-year plan targets for this year.

More than R38-billion worth of capital investments are planned for the whole package of operations in the development of agriculture. To this end, state capital investments in the construction of vegetable, potato, and fruit storage facilities and refrigerated facilities for the agriculture sector will increase 13 percent and in the construction of facilities for the feed production and feed procurement sectors will increase 11 percent.

Special attention is being paid to questions of further improving the working, living, and cultural conditions of rural workers. The volume of housing, cultural, and consumer service construction will grow at preferential rate. Some R5.6 billion of state capital investments are being located for these purposes, which is 9 percent more than 1983 and almost 3 percent more than envisaged by the 5-year plan for this year.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision adopted in September 1983 on the elaboration of a long-term program for land reclamation is of great importance for the further development of agricultural production. Already, all cotton and rice, almost three-fourths of vegetables, around one-half of fruits, and one-fourth of coarse and succulent feed is now being produced on reclaimed land. In 1984, 666,000 hectares of irrigated land and 700,000 hectares of drained land will be brought into operation. The overall area of reclaimed land will amount to 34 million hectares by the end of the year.

The development of subsidiary farms of industrial, transport, and construction enterprises and also private subsidiary plots of kolkhoz members, workers, and employees, and collective orchards and gardens will continue. The output of these farms will supplement the country's food reserves.

The plan envisages an increase in output in food industry sectors -- an important component of the agroindustrial complex. Production of meat, milk, canned fruit, and vegetables, confectionary, cheese, and other food products will increase. Production of prepared foods, culinary and sausage products, wholemilk products, and fresh frozen fruits and vegetables will expand. Production of marketable edible fish products will grow.

Ministries in the food sectors of industry are faced with big tasks in meeting the population's demands more fully, improving the range and quality of goods, reducing raw material losses, and creating new and modernizing existing capacities for storing products.

Transport and Communications

Comrade deputies! The successful development of the national economy depends to a large extent on the well regulated, continuous functioning of all types of transport. The party and the government are implementing a whole system of measures to improve organization and efficiency in the work of transport, especially railroad and motor transport, and to eliminate irrational shipments, unproductive idle time, and empty runs.

On the basis of the projected levels of material production and the present siting of production forces it is planned to increase the freight turnover of all types of transport by 3.1 percent, including that of railroad transport by 1.8 percent. The development of the existing network will continue, as will the construction of new railroads, especially in the industrial regions being opened up. The transportation of gas, oil, and petroleum products by pipeline will be developed at a faster pace.

The plan envisages further strengthening transport's material and technical base and improving its operational indicators. Freight car turnaround time must be reduced by 7.7 hours, and freight car and locomotive productivity in freight traffic will be increased. More than 360 km of new railroad track and around 700 km of second main tracks will be commissioned, 1,060 km will be electrified, and 2,100 km of railroad will be equipped with automatic blocking systems. As a result of the steps being taken to accelerate the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad, it is planned to finish laying track along the entire 3,400-km length of the railroad by the end of 1984.

In maritime transport it is planned to commission transshipment complexes in ports with a capacity of more than 4 million metric tons of freight per year.

More than 1,500 meters of mechanized wharves will be commissioned at river ports. The maritime and river fleets will receive new ships, including ships with refrigerator facilities to carry perishable products, as well as icebreakers.

The network of general-purpose highways will increase by more than 12,000 km via funds from all sources of finance.

The air fleet will be further developed. It is planned to build 7 landing strips on all-union or local air routes. The fleet of highly efficient IL-86, IL-62 and TU-154 aircraft will be expanded.

The volume of passenger traffic on all types of transport will increase 1.7 percent, including 2.3 percent on air transport.

The plan for developing all communications facilities has been formulated in line with the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The length of intercity telephone lines will increase by 14 percent in the year. The network of television stations and radio broadcasting centers will be expanded.

Capital Construction

Comrade deputies! The 1984 plan envisages substantial capital construction targets. Their fulfillment will contribute to the dynamic development of the Soviet economy in the final stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan and beyond.

The need for the priority investment of capital, material and technical resources, and manpower in the implementation of the Food and Energy Programs, in the acceleration of the development of the basic industrial and transport sectors, and also in the non-production sphere, primarily in housing construction, was taken into account when the plan was elaborated.

Bearing this in mind the plan envisages capital investments in the national economy as a whole, taking all sources of finance into account, at the level of R149.6 billion, or 3.9 percent more than is expected in 1983. State capital investments will be R129.4 billion, which is 5.2 percent up on the 1983 level.

The technological structure of state capital investments will improve. The proportion of expenditure on equipment will reach nearly 42 percent, compared with the 39 percent envisaged for the year by the 5-Year Plan.

Capital investments in the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises are projected at R25.9 billion, which is R2.3 billion more than envisaged by the 5-year plan for 1984.

Through state capital investment, the commissioning of fixed capital will increase by 5.8 percent, which is higher than the rate of growth of state and capital investments. The amount of uncompleted construction will be reduced by R3.5 and will constitute 75 percent of the total volume of capital investments compared with the normative of 72 percent.

The amount of contract work in the national economy as a whole, including capital repairs, will be R75.3 billion, which is nearly 6 percent up on 1983.

Construction ministries and client ministries and machine builders must ensure the rational organization of construction work and the improvement of its efficiency, the concentration of material resources and manpower, the prompt provision of all the requisite equipment for construction sites and projects, especially those scheduled for completion, and the speediest commissioning of new production capacities.

Scientific and Technical Scientific and Technical Progress

The rate of development of the Soviet economy, the improvement of its efficiency, and the solution of many social problems largely depend of the rate of introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in national economic sectors.

The scientific and technical development targets outlined in the plan are geared to the consistent implementation of a unified scientific and technical policy and the intensification of the intensive factors of economic growth and envisage the further development of scientific research in very important spheres and the deepening of the integration of science and production.

The State Plan for 1984 includes over 1,150 targets for assimilating the production of new types of equipment and more than 380 targets for introducing progressive technological processes and means for the mechanization and automation of production. In all, taking into account ministry and department plans, around 3,900 new types of machinery, equipment, instruments, and materials are to be assimilated. In industry it is planned to withdraw 2,200 obsolete types of products from production and to replace outdated technological processes.

Wider use will be made of computer equipment in the national economy. Some 609 automated technological process control systems will be commissioned along with new general-purpose computers.

The plan includes targets for scientific and technical problems which are being elaborated by the Soviet Union in collaboration with CEMA countries on a multilateral basis.

The implementation of scientific and technical measures geared to raising the technical standard of production will ensure a saving of R3.9 billion as a result of the lower prime cost of industrial products in 1984. This is equivalent to releasing approximately 700,000 industrial workers.

Some R26.6 billion, or 3.7 percent more than in 1983, is being channeled into funding scientific research work.

Scientific research and planning and design organizations, ministries, and departments must focus attention on making the most effective use of the funds allocated to them and on fulfilling plan targets for the introduction of new equipment and technology, the on-schedule construction of the projects necessary for this, and the all-around preparation of production, and must ensure high-quality new equipment and design and technological documents and efficient organization of work on assimilating new equipment.

Social Development and Improving the People's Living Standard

Comrade deputies! The dynamic development of social production and the enhancement of its efficiency promote the attainment of the highest goal of socialist production -- the steady upsurge of the people's well-being and the satisfaction of the population's material and spiritual requirements. Soviet people received as a new manifestation of the party's concern for the people's well-being the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision which acknowledged the need to elaborate a comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the system of services to the population as part of the 5-year plan for 1986-1990 and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the long term.

The plan for 1984 incorporates a wide range of measures to improve the people's living standard. Real per capita income will increase by 3.5 percent, as against 2 percent in 1983 and 3.1 percent envisaged by the 5-year plan for 1984. The average monthly wage of workers and employees will increase to R185.5, an increase of 2.2 percent, and the average monthly labor remuneration for kolkhoz members will be R142.2, a 3-percent increase.

Social consumption funds will reach R139.5 billion, a 3.7-percent increase compared with 1983.

One important problem in elaborating the plan for 1984 was to balance the population's income and expenditure, and effective demand against the volumes of trade turnover and paid services. This makes it necessary to seek out additional potential for increasing commodity resources, and also to link the growth of labor remuneration more closely with the increase in labor productivity.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session specially examined the question of observing the objective economic demand for the preferential growth of labor productivity. Violations of the correct proportions between the growth of labor productivity and its remuneration have a negative effect on the economy's efficiency and on the balance between demand and supply. Starting in 1984, normative relationships between the growth of labor productivity and wages, including bonuses and other payments from the material incentive fund, will be laid down for industrial ministries and for their associations and enterprises.

With a view to improving the balance between the population's monetary income and their expenditure, the plan provides for a significant increase in the volume of retail trade turnover. The planned growth in the production of consumer goods ensures trade turnover to the tune of R322.5 billion, which is R16.5 billion or 5.4 percent above the 1983 level.

Market allocations of many food and nonfood goods will increase. The sale to the population of bricks, timber and roofing materials, ferroconcrete articles, and local materials necessary for individual housing and horticultural construction will be extended.

The volume of sales of consumer services to the population is to be increased to nearly R10 billion in 1984, an 8.5 percent increase. The range of services will be extended and their quality and the standard of service will improve.

The liquidation of state internal loan bonds will continue.

As in previous years, in 1984 a large volume of housing construction and other projects in the nonproduction sphere will be carried out. In all, for sectors in the nonproduction sphere, state capital investments will total R24 billion, which is rather more than the volume envisaged for the year in the 5-year plan.

On the basis of all sources of finance, it is planned to build housing with a total area of 109 million square meters, which is 6.6 percent above the 5-year plan targets for 1984.

Cooperative and individual housing construction will be extended substantially. The commissioning of cooperative apartment blocks will increase to 8.4 million square meters, which is 20 percent in excess of the 5-year plan targets for 1984, and that of individual houses will increase to 17.5 million square meters, or by 11.5 percent.

The planned commissioning of apartment blocks will make it possible to increase the average provision of apartment space to 14.4 square meters per person, as against 14.2 square meters in 1983.

In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the commissioning of apartment blocks will total more than 432 million square meters, or 9.3 million square meters more than the 5-year plan for that period. As a result some 40 million people will improve their housing conditions.

A large volume of work is to be fulfilled in the construction of municipal services projects -- water supplies, main sewers, heating and gas networks, and public transport facilities.

Union republic Councils of Ministers and USSR ministries and departments should elaborate and implement effective measures to ensure the timely commissioning of apartment blocks and municipal services projects and a high standard of work and step up monitoring of the activity of construction organizations and the correct allocation of the housing stock.

The plan provides for the further development of the network of education and health care institutions and the improvement of sociocultural services to the population.

From all sources of finance, preschool institutions with 580,000 places will be built, which exceeds the 5-year plan calculations for the year. The proportion of rural preschool institutions to be built will increase from 40 percent this year to 45 percent.

In 1984-1985 40.4 million people will study at general educational day schools -- 500,000 more than in the current year. The plan provides for the construction of general educational schools with 818,000 places, which exceeds the 5-year plan targets for the year.

In 1984 higher and secondary educational institutions will produce more than 2 million specialists. Their total number will attain 33 million and will account for more than one-fourth of all those employed in the national economy.

The network of cultural institutions and mass information media in rural localities and in Siberia, the Far East, and other regions now being opened up will be developed at preferential rates.

It is planned to further improve medical and prophylactic assistance to the population and the organization of sanatorium and resort treatment and leisure facilities for the urban and rural population.

The output of the medical industry will increase by 5.8 percent, which corresponds to the 5-year plan target.

Environmental Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources

Our country devotes great attention to that important economic and social problem, environmental conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources. In his speech to the CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov particularly stressed the need to be more persistent and purposeful in work in this sphere.

The plan for 1984 provides for a wide range of operations to protect the air and water, land, and forests, promote the reproduction of wild animals and birds and of fish stocks, and ensure the efficient utilization of mineral raw materials.

Thanks to the intensive development of systems for the reuse and recycling of water, the diversion of fresh water will be reduced by 11 billion cubic meters, which is approximately equal to the average annual flow of the Ural River.

The standard of purity of the atmospheric air will be improved through the more intensive recovery of harmful substances from waste gases.

Work will continue to combat soil erosion, mud flows, landslides, and landslips through the creation of forest belts, the terracing of steep slopes, and the construction of hydroengineering installations. It is planned to recultivate 155,000 hectares of damaged land for use in agriculture and forestry and also for the creation of reservoirs, leisure facilities, and other purposes.

In order to satisfy the national economy's growing requirements for mineral raw materials, the level of extraction of nonferrous metal ores will be increased. Losses of valuable components during the enrichment of ferrous and nonferrous metal ores and certain other types of mineral and chemical raw materials will be reduced.

The sum of R2 billion of state capital investments is to be channeled into the implementation of measures for environmental conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources.

Siting of Production Forces and Development of the Economies of the Union Republics

Comrade deputies! The plan for 1984 provides for the further enhancement of the economies and cultures of all the republics, the comprehensive development of their economies, and, at the same time, the deepening of specialization in the all-union division of labor. Further growth in industrial and agricultural production is envisaged in all the union republics.

As in previous years, industry in the European part of the RSFSR, in the Urals, in the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Baltic republics, and the Moldavian SSR will develop chiefly by making more efficient use of the existing production capital and modernizing and retooling existing enterprises. It is planned to strengthen the fuel and energy potential of this extensive zone and commission new capacities at the Smolensk, Kila, Balakovo, and Zaporozhye AESes and at TETSes in Moscow, Kiev, and Vilnyus. An industrial complex for the extraction and processing of gas and condensate will continue to be formed on the basis of the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit.

The economy of the country's eastern regions will continue to develop at an accelerated pace. Their share in the all-union production of such very important types of output as oil, gas, coal, and aluminum will increase.

In Siberia the West Siberian Territorial Production Complex will continue to be formed. The first stage of the gas pipeline from Urengoy to the center with a total length of more than 3,200 km will be constructed, and construction of a second such gas pipeline will be begun.

To improve the provision of energy for the Siberian economy it is planned to further increase capacities at the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and to commission the first unit at the Maynskaya GES, a power unit with a capacity of 800,000 kw at the Second Surgut GRES, and also a number of large units at TETSes in Omsk, Kemerovo, Krasnoyarsk, and Irkutsk. The new Rudnogorskiy Mining and Enriching Combine for the extraction of iron ore will be commissioned in Irkutsk Oblast.

The plan provides for the acceleration of production and sociocultural construction in the Kansk-Achinsk Fuel and Energy Complex.

In the far east there will be increased volumes of coal extraction, timber procurement, and cement and wall materials production. Installations of the South Yakut Territorial Production Complex will continue to be constructed.

In the Belorussian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, and the far east the construction of metallurgical conversion plants will be continued.

The further development of industrial sectors -- the electronics and electrical equipment industry, the production of means of communication and instrument making, the chemical and petrochemical industries, as well as traditional sectors of light and food industry -- is planned in the Baltic union republics.

In the Transcaucasian republics power generation, the chemical industry, a number of machine-building sectors, light industry, and the food industry will be developed. In these republics, which possess a definite reserve of labor resources, branches of light industry enterprises will be set up in small and medium-sized cities and in urban-type settlements.

In the Kazakh SSR the mighty Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex will enjoy further development. Coal extraction there will reach 75 million tons in 1984. The construction of the first Ekibastuz GRES with a capacity of 4 million kw will be completed.

In the Central Asian republics labor-intensive machine-building sectors and light industry will be developed. The creation of branches of enterprises in small cities and in rural localities is of great significance for actively involving in social production the considerable labor resources which this region possesses. It is planned to begin constructing a number of new light industry enterprises and to commission branches of textile combines and sewn and knitted goods enterprises.

In agriculture, in addition to the development of cotton growing -- a very important sector of specialization in the Central Asian republics -- there will be an increase in the production of vegetables, fruits, grapes, and livestock products.

Foreign Economic Ties

The plan for exports and imports of goods in 1984 is based on the 5-year plan targets, as well as on long-term trade and economic agreements with socialist, developing, and capitalist countries. Further growth in trade turnover is envisaged compared with this year.

As a result, the average annual growth rate for foreign economic ties over the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan will stand at approximately 7 percent, against the 4 percent envisaged in the 5-year plan for these years.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government attach paramount significance to improving the CEMA countries' political and economic cooperation. The deepening of socialist integration finds expression in joint efforts to resolve major national economic problems such as the fuel and raw materials problem and the provision of advanced equipment, technology, food, and consumer goods. The construction of the Khmel'nitskiy and South Ukrainian AESes, the Mozyr Feed Yeast Plant, and other projects will be continued on USSR territory with the socialist countries' participation. The volume of trade with socialist countries will increase almost 10 percent, and their share in our foreign trade will reach 61 percent against 53.7 percent in 1980.

The USSR's foreign economic ties with developing countries will enjoy further development. The Soviet Union will supply them with machinery, equipment, and fuel and will give those countries technical assistance in developing various sectors of the economy. The Soviet Union will receive from those countries output of their national industry and commodities which they have traditionally exported.

The plan for 1984, as previously, reflects the consistent policy of the party and government of strengthening businesslike trade and economic ties with developed capitalist countries which display interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union on a mutually advantageous basis.

Comrade deputies! The USSR Supreme Soviet's adoption of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1984 and its successful fulfillment will help to accelerate the development rate of the USSR national economy, to consistently resolve a number of major scientific, technical, production, and social problems, and to scale new heights in our country's development. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed out, the state plan must be the law of economic life for all sectors of the economy, enterprises, associations, and organizations.

Its strict fulfillment becomes not only the obligation but also the patriotic duty of every Soviet person, every labor collective, and every party and public organization. Their attention must be focused on questions of finding additional production reserves and organizing socialist competition for an above-plan increase in labor productivity, a reduction in prime production costs, and an increase in the production and improvement in the quality of consumer goods.

All this requires executive personnel at all levels to develop organizational work to mobilize the collectives of associations, enterprises, and construction sites to further set up the intensification of social production, improve the quality of work, accelerate scientific and technical progress, and most strictly observe plan and labor discipline.

The Soviet people's monolithic cohesion around the Leninist party and their unanimous support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy inspire confidence that the USSR's working people and the peoples of all the fraternal republics, widely developing socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plan, will achieve significant new victories in strengthening our socialist motherland's economic and defense might and in building communism. (applause)

Garbuzov Presents State Budget

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[Report delivered by Deputy V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, on 28 December at the joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities in the Moscow Kremlin: "On the USSR State Budget for 1984 and on the Implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1982"]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The USSR Council of Ministers submits for your examination and approval the USSR State Budget for 1984.

The Soviet economy, demonstrating to the whole world its advantages and creative capabilities, is moving confidently forward on the main salients of communist building. The people's well-being is increasing, the economic and defense might of our motherland is strengthening, and its international prestige is growing.

The present year has been marked by events of historic significance for the Communist Party and the state and for the entire Soviet people. Continuing the line of the 26th party congress and of the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee made a profound and comprehensive examination of the cardinal issues of society's development at the present stage. The plenum's decisions and directions are exerting an ever increasing influence on the improvement of the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs and on the growth of the masses' labor and sociopolitical activity.

On the initiative of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the party's Central Committee has performed a large amount of political and organizational work aimed at the all-around strengthening of discipline in the national economy, increased exactingness toward cadres, and intensified monitoring of the fulfillment of adopted decisions.

The working people are receiving with ardent approval the reports on the sessions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which are defining in a principled, realistic Leninist fashion the specific ways of solving our fundamental socioeconomic tasks, improving the methods of state management and the economic machinery, further developing socialist democracy, and boosting the role of the labor collectives.

The economic, social, and organizational measures being carried out by the party and state have received full approval and nationwide support. In response to the decisions of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia are striving still more actively and purposefully in every area for a greater degree of organization in work, for increased labor productivity, and for rational and careful management. This is having a beneficial impact on the rate of social production.

The current year has seen an improvement in practically all indicators of the country's economic development. Industry has overfulfilled the targets for output volume, which will increase overall by 4 percent, or R29 billion; 85 percent of this increase is due to increased labor productivity. The scale of the application of scientific and technological achievements in the national economy has increased. A considerable quantity of raw and other materials, fuel, and other resources has been saved. We have achieved a reduction in production costs. Profit -- one of the main sources of socialist accumulation -- will amount to about R147 billion, an increase of 4.5 percent.

The USSR Food Program introduced by the party is being implemented as a truly nationwide cause. The measures stipulated by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum for the improvement of the economic position of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for material incentives for agriculture are being implemented in full measure. Over R20 billion have been allocated for these purposes since the start of the year. Agroindustrial associations have been established and are functioning in all rayons.

On the basis of agriculture's reinforced material and technical base and the fraternal assistance of all Soviet people, the working people of the countryside have secured by their selfless labor in 1983 an increase in the output of many major products of the arable farming and stockraising sectors. A further contribution has been made to the solution of the food problem.

The current year is providing a considerable amount of clear evidence of the constant concern of party and state for the people's well-being. The wages of workers, employees, and kolkhoz members have risen on the basis of the increased national income. The production and sale of consumer goods have expanded. The commissioning of 109 million square meters of general living space will enable us to improve the housing conditions of approximately 10 million people. All sectors of the services sphere have undergone further development. Payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds will increase by R5.9 billion, totaling more than R134 billion.

The USSR State Budget for 1983 is being fulfilled to the extent of 101.9 percent in terms of revenue and 101.4 percent for expenditure.

While giving our successes their due, the party also sees the shortcomings and makes a realistic assessment of those reserves and capabilities which are not yet being fully utilized in the national economy. This was mentioned with Leninist exactingness at the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's programmatic speeches and conversations on questions of the CPSU's economic policy.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers charge the party, soviet, and economic organs with performing the necessary organizational and mass political work aimed at reinforcing the positive shifts in the economy and stabilizing the incipient tendency toward an improvement in the economic indicators.

The particular attention of the ministries, departments, and association and enterprise leaders is drawn to those areas in which laggardness has been allowed to occur. The task has been set of developing and augmenting the existing achievements, securing the maximum compensation for the indebtedness to the state that has emerged in some sectors, and creating all the necessary conditions for reliable work in the forthcoming period.

The USSR State Budget for 1984

Comrade deputies! The USSR State Budget for 1984 has been formulated on the basis of the 26th party congress decisions, the principled directions of the subsequent Central Committee plenums and of the Central Committee Politburo, and the instructions of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov on the key national economic and social problems. The most important directions of financial policy on which the budget is based express the party's course of boosting the intensification of social production and intensifying the policy of thrift in the national economy, of implementing the Food and Energy Programs, and of the dynamic and balanced development of all sectors in the interests of the all-around enhancement of Soviet people's well-being.

The budget has been drawn up in conformity with the state plan and provides the essential funding for the further development of the economy and culture, the growth of the population's real incomes, and the strengthening of the state's defense capability.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum which took place yesterday and the day before is providing a powerful new boost to economic-organizational and political activity and to socioeconomic progress in the country. The text of the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, contains an all-embracing and profound analysis of the state of affairs in the economy and sets the party and the people strategic tasks for the undeviating fulfillment and overfulfillment of the planned targets for 1984 and for the 5-year plan as a whole, and for the comprehensive improvement of the developed socialist society.

The USSR State Budget for 1984 is submitted in terms of revenue totaling R365.9 billion and expenditure totaling R365.7 billion. The surplus of revenue over expenditure is set at R0.2 billion.

Over 90 percent of all revenue is comprised of receipts from the socialist economy:

	billion rubles	
	1983	1984
	approved draft	
Receipts from the socialist economy	324.9	335.2
Payments from the population	29.2	30.7

Profits from state enterprises and organizations are envisaged at R157.5 billion and will increase by 8 percent in comparison with this year on the basis of the targets for the expansion of physical production, increased output quality, and lower output cost. Approximately 40 percent of the profits are being left at the disposal of the enterprises for the further reinforcement of the production base and economic incentives for labor.

Turnover tax in accordance with the planned output of commodities and the improvement of their range is projected to reach R104.2 billion.

Income tax receipts from kolkhozes are calculated in the budget as amounting to R0.8 billion, or at the same level as this year.

The payment of state taxes by the population, deducted on the basis of current tax rates and the wages fund envisaged by the plan, will amount to a total of R28.8 billion.

The basic channels of budget expenditure are:

	Billions of rubles	
	1983 approved	1984 draft
National economy	198.3	207.9
Social and cultural measures	114.2	118.1
Defense	17.054	17.054
Administration	2.8	2.8

Apart from appropriations from the budget, enterprises' own funds and bank credits are also allocated to finance the national economy. A total sum of R368.4 billion is channeled for the purpose, which is R12.3 billion more than in the current year and will ensure the implementation of targets for the development of production and the commissioning of new capacities in all sectors.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum stressed that the end goal of our efforts in the economic sphere is to improve the Soviet people's living conditions. This most important program stipulation by the party is comprehensively embodied in the plan and the budget.

The year 1984 will see the continued implementation of the all-embracing system of social measures encompassing consumption and housing, labor and daily life, culture and leisure. The entire national income growth is earmarked directly for consumption. It is envisaged to improve labor remuneration within the national economy, expand state assistance to families with children, and raise the social security of working people. Real per capita income will increase by 3.5 percent.

The state's total expenditure on centralized 5-year plan measures to raise the people's prosperity will amount to R8.3 billion in the 1984 accounts. The income of kolkhoz members and rural population will increase by R5 billion through the current year's increased prices for the purchase of agricultural produce. It is also envisaged to conduct regular draws for the redemption of internal state loans drawn from the population earlier.

The problem of ensuring well appointed housing for the working people is being consistently resolved in our country. New housing of a total area of 109 million square meters and improved housing conditions for about 10 million persons must be commissioned in 1984. The budget and other sources of finance are channeling R21.3 billion for this purpose. In addition to the housing payments, the state is also allocating R5 billion for the maintenance and repairs of housing administered by local soviets.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, and soviets of people's deputies must ensure the commissioning of housing in the planned amounts and the correct exploitation and maintenance of housing facilities.

The fulfillment of next year's major national economic and social tasks is organically linked with the further development of our national science.

The party and state show constant concern to improve the material and technical base of science and enhance its role as a might production force in socialist society. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution "On Measures to Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy."

This is a most important program document. It orients scientific research and economic activity toward the practical solution of fundamental national economic problems which are directly linked with the acceleration of the intensification of production and the raising of labor productivity.

An allocation of R26.6 billion is envisaged for the conduct of scientific research in 1984, an increase of 3.7 percent over the current year.

The USSR State Commission for Science and Technology and ministries and departments must ensure a more far-reaching turn in scientific research toward the priority tasks of economic development and must concentrate efforts and funds on the technical modernization of production, the development of highly productive and resource-saving equipment, and the quest for progressive methods of comprehensive utilization of raw and other materials. The activity of scientific research organization must be evaluated according to end results and in direct dependence on the real effectiveness of scientific developments and the reduction of the time taken to introduce the achievements of science and technology in production.

The conservation of the environment and the rational utilization of natural resources are the subject of special concern by the party and the state. The funds being annually allocated to environmental conservation measures make it possible to steadily improve the ecological situation in the country. About R8.5 billion are being allocated for this purpose from all sources in 1984.

The ministries, departments, and republican and local organs of power must exercise unflagging control over the implementation of an entire state system of measures to ensure the maintenance of a normal living environment for our cities and villages under the conditions of developing production and careful utilization and reproduction of natural resources.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state consistently advocate the broadest international cooperation. The Soviet Union is invariably striving to ensure that competition between states with different social systems in the world arena is truly peaceful, of a constructive and not a destructive nature. This goal is served by the plans for the further development of the USSR's foreign economic ties in the coming year.

Relations between the fraternal socialist states are becoming increasingly multifaceted. The cooperation between national economies is strengthening steadily within the CEMA framework. In 1984 the reciprocal goods turnover between the USSR and the socialist countries will reach about R76 billion. The plan and the budget stress the further deepening of socialist economic integration, which truly ensures socioeconomic progress in each country and the strengthening of the might of the world socialist system as a whole.

It is envisaged to continue the USSR's mutually advantageous economic cooperation with the developing countries. Our state proceeds from the fact that all objective conditions exist to increase businesslike cooperation in trade and other spheres with the developed capitalist countries. The past few years have shown that discriminatory actions by the United States bring no dividends to the initiators of all kinds of "sanctions" and, in the final analysis, turn against themselves. We call on the United States and the other capitalist states to trade and comprehensively develop economic relations on the basis of conditions of equality and mutual advantage, with no discrimination or restrictions whatsoever.

The wide program for economic and social development mapped out in the 1984 plan and budget serves as a vivid manifestation of the indisputable advantages of the socialist system of economic management and is evidence of the fact that our country is confidently following a course of construction and peace.

The Financing of Industry and Transport

Comrade deputies! The development of socialist industry has always held and continue to hold a special priority place in our plans. In the coming year R184.5 billion is appropriated to industry from the budget and other sources, which is approximately half the total sum of state investments in the economy.

The volume of industrial production in group "A" sectors will be 3.7 percent up on the current year. In 1984 finance for heavy industry will reach R153.5 billion. The task is set of speeding up work in the national economy to improve the technical standard of production, extend and renew fixed capital, and strengthen the country's raw material, fuel, and energy base.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has this year examined the USSR Energy Program, which is intended to ensure the resolution of the main strategic task of long-term economic development -- the implementation of the restructuring of the economy with a view to its speediest transfer onto an intensive, energy-saving footing. In accordance with the program's targets for 1984, R40.8 billion will be channeled into fuel and energy sectors of industry. Capital investments in these sectors will increase by 11 percent.

On the basis of party and state instructions, the plan and budget attach priority significance to practical measures associated with the rapid upsurge of group "B" sectors of industry which produce goods for the population. The output of consumer goods will increase by 4 percent, which outstrips the rate of growth of industrial output in group "A." The sum of R31 billion is provided for strengthening light, food, meat and dairy, and local industry and fisheries. Moreover, heavy industry ministries will allocate some of their resources to developing the production of cultural, consumer, and household goods. Their output will be increased by 4.3 percent over the year.

Over the period which has elapsed, industry has accumulated positive experience in the production of modern goods for the population which accord with consumer demand. The CPSU Central Committee recently approved the initiative of a number of the country's leading production collectives for extending the output of high quality goods.

At the same time, potential and reserves for consumer goods production are still not utilized everywhere. Many industry articles cannot find a market, because of their poor consumer properties and inadequate quality. Certain economic leaders frequently raise the question of increasing wage funds, yet treat the output of goods at their enterprises as a secondary matter. In a number of sectors there are enterprises which are still not producing goods for the population.

In the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the proportion of consumer goods in the total volume of output is only 1-3 percent. The Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances is the chief subunit responsible for the production of 35 types of consumer equipment, and for most of them the demand is not fully satisfied. In spite of this the ministry manufactures obsolete models of refrigerators which the consumers reject. At the interrepublican wholesale fair for the sale of goods for the current year, thousands of these refrigerators were not sold.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers demand that the improvement of the provision of goods to the population become the day-to-day concern of all ministries, departments, union republic councils of ministers, and local organs. Each sector of material production and every enterprise, regardless of specialization, must make its contribution to supplementing the stocks of consumer goods.

In order to strengthen the responsibility of enterprises, ministries, and local organs for satisfying the population's effective demand, for 1984, as was the case in 1983, a target is set for USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers for consumer goods production per ruble of the wage fund.

Next year will be an important stage in the implementation of the key national economic task set by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum -- a cardinal increase in labor productivity.

In industry, it is planned to increase output per worker by 3.4 percent. This target is of great national economic significance: Each percentage point in the increase of labor productivity means for the country as a whole an increase in output of approximately R7 billion and a saving of the labor of about 400,000 people.

In all, in 1984 increased labor productivity will account for 90 percent of the additional production of industry output, as against 87 percent according to 5-year plan calculations for the year. Industry's profit will increase by 8.1 percent and will reach R94.2 billion.

The course of speeding up the rate of intensification of production is backed up in the plan and budget by the necessary material and financial resources and special-purpose targets for the extensive development at enterprises and associations of work connected with the technical improvement of the production base on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress.

In 1984, investments of resources for increasing and modernizing fixed production capital in industry will be increased by 4.4 percent and will total R67 billion. Taking this into account, the total volume of this capital will exceed R700 billion. Ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises must make full use of this tremendous industrial potential and persistently strive to increase output per unit capacity.

Measures are envisaged to provide enterprises with modern equipment and introduce progressive manufacturing processes and means of mechanization and automation to reduce the proportion of manual labor. In all, it is planned to assimilate some 3,900 new types of machines, equipment, instruments and materials; 2,200 types of obsolete output will go out of production. Ministries and departments are allocated a single science and technology fund, as well as an incentive fund for the creation of new technology amounting to R5 billion. Moreover, for the purposes of material incentives for the development of production and the improvement of labor organization, economic incentive funds are planned, which will amount to R33.5 billion in the national economy as a whole.

In regard to the organization of highly productive work, great significance is attached to ensuring the preferential growth of labor productivity compared with the growth of average wages. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers examined measures aimed at improving the planning of the relationships between the growth of labor productivity and that of wages, and drew attention to the need to step up monitoring of the measure of labor and incentives in all components of the national economy, establish a closer link between remuneration and the results of labor, and ensure the rational, economical expenditure of the wage fund.

According to the government's decision, starting next year, normative relationships between the growth of labor productivity and the growth of the average wage will be set for industrial ministries. Ministries and departments must strictly monitor the observance of these norms at enterprises under their jurisdiction.

The Communist Party defines labor productivity as the main, decisive factor in the country's socioeconomic development. It is from these standpoints that the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers evaluate the activity of ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry has received considerable material and financial assistance from the state for the development of production and the resolution of the sector's social problems during the current 5-year plan. In 1981-1983 investments of state resources in the ministry's enterprises totaled more than R22 billion. The major social measure of increasing the minimum wage, as well as wage rates and salaries for employees, started considerably earlier in the coal industry than in other sectors. Some R500 million a year has already been allocated for this purpose.

However, despite the help given, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry has not achieved a substantial improvement in the organization of production and is not fulfilling the basic technical and economic plan indicators. Every year, many of the ministry's enterprises fail to cope with targets for the growth of labor productivity and financial results or with pledges for deliveries of output to consumers. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry must radically improve the sector's work and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of all state targets.

In the current year the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU adopted a resolution "On Improving Work To Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline." This document sets the most important economic and sociopolitical task of consistently pursuing a line of strengthening discipline in every way and improving the level of organization and order in production with the aim of speeding up the growth of labor productivity.

Ministries, departments, and leaders of associations and enterprises, guided by the instructions of the party and state, must directly link the struggle for discipline to the fulfillment of production targets and contract commitments and seek above-plan improvement of labor productivity at every work place. It is necessary to elaborate and propagate generally a system of organizational, economic and moral measures which will make economic leaders as committed as possible to the widespread introduction of progressive methods of production organization and make old-style work economically disadvantageous.

In accordance with the decisions of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee the plan and budget place at the forefront measures geared to steadily reducing the materials-intensiveness of social production and the cost of products and increasing the state's funds on that basis.

There are tough targets on savings on all types of materials and fuel and energy resources. The plan is to reduce the material outlay in the prime cost of industrial products by 0.5 percent, or by a sum in excess of R2 billion. It is also planned to obtain an extra R9 billion and more by making wider use of secondary raw material. Metal consumption per unit of national income will be reduced by 2.5 percent and energy consumption by 1.5 percent.

The accelerated turnover of working capital has an important part to play in the complex of measures on the economical utilization of resources.

In view of the need to develop the national economy, it is envisaged in 1984 to increase the normative working capital by R4.3 billion. In view of this the overall normative will reach R182 billion by the end of the year and this will create the requisite financial conditions for the fulfillment of the production program in all sectors.

At the same time, many enterprises have accumulated considerable above-normative stocks of commodity and material assets which are effectively not participating in economic turnover and are making the material balances tighter. The plan and budget set the target of releasing R1 billion from these stocks by accelerating the turnover of working capital.

The November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that savings and prudent handling of the people's property depend on our plans being realistic. Prudent consumption of raw material, materials, fuel, and energy has the same statewide significance as increasing their production.

But some ministries and departments are slow to reorganize their work on intensifying the economic regime at their enterprises. In the past year the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, for example, has been responsible for substantial overexpenditure of resources. The annual target for saving boiler and furnace fuel was fulfilled by only 13.2 percent. As a result the ministry's expenditure on fuel and energy was nearly R40 million in excess of the plan.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers make it incumbent on ministries, departments, and leaders of associations and enterprises to take all the requisite steps to not only completely fulfill the 1984 targets on saving material resources and reducing the cost of products but also to seek reserves for extra savings.

Economical and prudent management must be the norm for all labor collectives. It is necessary to disseminate quickly, without delay and without red tape, existing leading experience of the rational use of funds and more vigorously introduce team forms of work based on the financial autonomy principles of labor organization. The entire system of economic incentives must be geared to this important state task. Accounts personnel can and must make a substantial contribution to savings. Their task is to properly organize the accounting of resources and to accurately record every kilogram of output and each ruble.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government are demanding enhanced responsibility on the part of economic leaders for the state of accounting and control, for the consistent implementation in all areas of effective economy measures in the use of labor, material, and financial resources. Excesses and extravagance must be stopped and the struggle against losses and for the safekeeping of the people's property must be stepped up.

The party and the state are paying all-round attention to railroad transport which plays an important part in the country's unified national economic complex. In line with the decisions of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee measures are being implemented to reequip railroads, improve social conditions, and strengthen discipline in the transport sphere.

The current year has shown certain positive trends in the activity of railroad transport: freight turnover has increased, as have labor productivity and profits. But the need for transport services is not being fully met. A number of railroads are failing to implement the full volume of shipments of the most important national economic freight. There are many instances of traffic schedules not being met.

Some R30 billion have been set aside for the development of all types of transport and communications in 1984, of which R9.5 billion is earmarked for railroad transport.

The Ministry of Railways must work hard to improve the standard of transport work organization and ensure the unconditional implementation of targets on shipments and profits, the safekeeping of shipments and the fundamental improvement of passenger services.

While gearing our entire people to the broad intensification of social production and strengthening of discipline and order, the Communist Party is at the same time substantially improving the economic machinery.

In line with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution the plan and budget envisage carrying out a major economic experiment in five industrial ministries: the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry. Its purpose is to widen the rights of associations and enterprises on planning and economic activity and to enhance their responsibility for work results. The conduct of the experiment will make it possible to examine carefully and without undue haste how the proposed innovations operate and, as they are approved, to extend them to the whole of the national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government see this work not only as an economic matter but also as a major political, party, and state task.

The leaders of ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises must create the best possible conditions for the prompt and full implementation of the planned experimental program and link it to the intensification of the struggle for highly productive labor, for the saving of resources, and for maximum end results.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems are instructed to systematically monitor the progress of the economic experiment and take prompt steps to ensure its successful implementation.

The financial and credit system has crucial tasks to perform in implementing next year's social and economic program. The staff of banks' finance bodies and institutions must intensify control over the fuller mobilization of reserves in the national economy and the correct and economical utilization of state funds and ensure the fulfillment of plans for payments into the budget and the prompt and uninterrupted financing of all the measures outlined in the plan and budget.

Financing of the Agroindustrial Complex

Comrade deputies! The USSR Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum is an expression of the people's vital interests and a very important component of the Communist Party's long-term strategy. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers are monitoring the fulfillment of this program constantly and unremittingly.

Measures connected with the further accelerated development of the country's unified agroindustrial complex occupy a central place in the plan and budget. Some R130 billion are being channeled into the implementation of the planned measures. The proportion of capital investments in the agroindustrial complex sector will amount to more than 33 percent in the overall volume of construction in the national economy.

It is planned to increase capital investments 34 percent in the agricultural machine building sector and 24 percent in the mineral fertilizers sector. The construction of storage facilities for potatoes, vegetables, and fruits and also refrigerated facilities for agriculture will increase 13 percent and facilities for feed production and preparation will increase 11 percent. Considerable funds are being allocated to strengthen the food industry. All this will make it possible to step up intensification of the agro-industrial complex, reduce processing time for agricultural raw materials, and ensure the better safekeeping of food.

Agriculture, which the party and state define as the chief element in the economy's agroindustrial sector, will enjoy all-around development in 1984. The systematic transfer of agricultural production to a broad industrial footing will be continued. The scale of social restructuring of the countryside and of housing, cultural and consumer construction in rural localities will increase. The overall volume of investments in agriculture from state and kolkhoz resources will total \$97.3 billion.

A further increase in the supply of material and technical facilities to kolkhozes and sovkhozes is planned. The trade turnover of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya will reach R28.4 billion.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the question of elaborating a long-term program for land reclamation with a view to creating a guaranteed food reserve and improving Soviet people's well-being. In 1984, R10.2 billion are being allocated for reclamation work. This will make it possible to bring 0.67 million hectares of irrigated land, 0.7 million hectares of drained land, and 4.65 million hectares of irrigated pastureland into use. The party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers demand that reclamation be raised to a qualitatively new level and better use be made of its potential to increase agricultural production and enhance the stability of arable farming.

The party and government are steering a course to boost the economy of the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone. In 1984, R8.4 billion are envisaged for this zone's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has drawn the attention of a number of ministries and departments and local party, soviet, and economic organs to existing shortcomings in the work to transform the Nonchernozem Zone. The RSFSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, and party obkons and oblispolkoms have been instructed to take effective measures to speed up the rate of development of agriculture and its related sectors and the transformation of the Nonchernozem Zone into a region of highly developed arable farming and stockraising.

The plan and the budget provide for a further expansion in material incentives for agriculture. Profits of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are fixed at R8.7 billion for 1984. This will be used almost entirely for production development and the formation of economic incentive funds. Considerable financial reserves are also being placed at the disposal of sovkhozes. Unprofitable kolkhozes are being assigned budget appropriations to the sum of R3.3 billion for housing, cultural, consumer, and road construction and insurance payments.

In the period which has elapsed, our state has gone to great expense to create a good socioeconomic atmosphere in the countryside in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums.

Everything which the party has outlined for providing agriculture with material and financial aid is being fulfilled unconditionally. At the same time, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed, we must increase the responsibility of workers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and at all enterprises of the agroindustrial complex for a decisive improvement in the utilization of the already existing material and technical base and the enormous funds newly assigned by the state.

Financing of Capital Construction

Comrade deputies! Capital construction makes a significant contribution to accelerating the rate of economic development and increasing the national income. This year approximately 200 new state industrial enterprises will have been commissioned, and the national economy's fixed capital will have increased by more than 6 percent.

In 1984 the total volume of the funding of capital investments in the national economy will reach almost R150 billion. The financing of state capital investments will total R129.4 billion, which is R3.5 billion more than the estimate of the 5-year plan. These funds are earmarked primarily for construction projects connected with resolving major national economic tasks: the construction of installations in the fuel and energy complex, the agroindustrial complex, metallurgy, machine building, chemistry, and transport and the development of capacities for the production of consumer goods.

Thanks to the measures taken by the party and the state, the state of affairs in capital construction has improved somewhat recently. The growth in uncompleted construction has been halted in a number of sectors.

At the same time, as was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, there are still many shortcomings in construction which reduce the return on capital investments and prevent full use of the construction industry's potential.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are directing the 1984 construction program toward considerably enhancing the end results of work -- accelerating the commissioning of production capacities and achieving the planned indicators of installations being commission only by the normative deadlines and ahead of schedule. Preferential rates for commissioning fixed capital compared with the growth rate of capital investments are envisaged. This will make it possible to reduce the volume of uncompleted construction by R3.5 billion by the end of the year. At the same time above-normative stocks of uninstalled equipment and other internal resources of construction sites to the value of R3.7 billion must be brought into economic circulation.

With a view to preventing the practice of dissipating funds, the USSR Council of Ministers has laid down that new construction projects can be begun by USSR ministries and departments and by union republic Councils of Ministers in 1984 only in exceptional cases and on condition that the sector's carry over construction projects are fully provided with capital investments in accordance with the norms of construction duration.

The USSR Gosstroy and the USSR Gosbank must be strictly guided by the government's instruction on maximally limiting new construction and not accept for financing the title lists of construction sites where there are cases of fund dissipation.

The plan and budget attached special significance to the priority allocation of resources for retooling and modernizing existing enterprises which makes it possible to increase production with less expenditure and faster than is possible when constructing new enterprises. The funding of the said measures has been set at almost R26 billion, or R2.3 billion more compared with the 5-year plan for 1984.

It is also planned to further improve the structure of state capital investments. Expenditure on equipment in the total volume of construction will total R54 billion. Its share will be approximately 42 percent against the 39 percent in the 5-year plan.

It is planned to strengthen the material and technical base of construction. Construction ministries and departments are being allocated R20.9 billion for measures to develop and technically improve this sector. The profits of contract organizations have been set at approximately R6 billion for 1984.

Guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must do everything necessary to make fundamental progress in capital construction. It is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against the dissipation of resources and funds, maximally concentrate resources on the most important carryover construction projects of the 5-year plan and those nearing completion, and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for commissioning fixed capital, saving resources on construction sites, and reducing construction costs.

The existing progressive experience must play a large role in intensifying construction production. It is necessary to disseminate informally and creatively progressive methods of organizing construction such as, for example, team contracting, which is successfully used by the best construction collectives. The valuable experience of progressive workers and innovators must be made the property of the entire sector.

Financing Trade and Consumer Services

Comrade deputies! Great state significance is attached in our country to the development of trade and the services sphere.

Over the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the material and technical base of trade and consumer services has strengthened and the sale of foodstuffs, clothing, footwear, and cultural and consumer goods to the population has increased. This next year, retail trade turnover will increase by more than R10 billion. At the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers, sales of goods at reduced prices have been held three times during the year for the purpose of speeding up the involvement of accumulated commodity resources in trade turnover. To this end, the state has allocated funds totalling more than R3 billion.

The plan and budget establish targets for the further expansion of trade and of consumer services for the working people.

For 1984, retail trade turnover is envisaged at R322.5 billion with an increase of R16.6 billion, or 5.4 percent compared with this year. In this connection, R6.2 billion are being channeled to trade organizations from the budget and other sources. State trade profit is planned at R7.8 billion.

The volume of sales of consumer services to the population will increase to almost R10 billion, or by 8.5 percent. Finance for consumer services enterprises is set at R1.1 billion.

The party and the state are paying constant attention to improving the organization of trade and consumer services. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has approved proposals for organizing the drafting of a comprehensive program for the development of the consumer goods production and of the system of services for the population for 1986-2000. This program should define ways to resolve the major tasks of satisfying the population's growing needs for goods and services.

The USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, and those ministries and departments which have a trade network must take consumer demand into account more accurately and promptly, increase exactingness toward industrial enterprises as regards the production of goods which are in short supply on the market, and establish more stringent monitoring of the fulfillment of contractual obligations for the delivery of goods to the market. A flexible and efficient system must be ensured for the distribution of commodity resources to the country's regions, proceeding from territorial and national characteristics.

The union republic councils of ministers and soviets of people's deputies must improve coordination between the work of industry and trade as regards the production and sales of consumer goods and more fully utilize local resources and reserves to comprehensively develop trade and consumer services for the population.

Expenditure on Sociocultural Measures

Comrade deputies! Concern for the Soviet person and for improving his life is vividly manifested in the tremendous attention which our party and state devote daily to developing the people's education, health care, and social security.

In the USSR State Budget for 1984, expenditure on sociocultural measures will total R118.1 billion, or 32.3 percent of all budget appropriations. Moreover, state enterprises, kolkhozes, and the consumer cooperative system will channel some R28 billion into these purposes.

The distribution of budget expenditure on individual types of such measures is:

	Billion Rubles	
	1983	1984
	Approved Draft	
People's education, science and culture	44.6	46.3
Health care and physical culture	16.1	16.7
State social security and social insurance	53.5	55.1

There will be further development of children's preschool education, which will promote the still wider participation of women in the country's production and sociopolitical life. It is planned to build preschool institutions with 580,000 places from all sources of finance, with 45 percent of these in rural localities. The total number of children in these institutions will reach 16.5 million.

It is planned to commission new general educational schools with 818,000 places with 56 percent of these to be at rural schools. The contingent of students at general educational schools will exceed 40 million. Some 13 million children will study in schools and groups with the extended day.

In the education system, increasing significance is attached to training cadres for the national economy. Next year, the output of specialists from VUZes and secondary specialized educational institutions will total more than 2 million. In addition, vocational and technical schools will train 2.5 million skilled workers.

Particularly great significance in the development of the sociocultural service sphere is attached to measures to strengthen the Soviet people's health care. The resources allocated in the plan and budget for strengthening health care will make it possible to work more extensively to prevent diseases and improve the supply of medicines to the population.

Hospitals with 53,300 beds and general and outpatient institutions for 96,100 consultations per shift are to be built. Taking this into account, by the end of the year the hospital network will be extended to 3.6 million beds, and that of general and outpatient clinics to 4.6 million consultations per shift. The volume of output of medical products will increase 5.8 percent, to total R3.4 billion.

The budget for state social insurance included in the USSR State Budget is set at R45.8 billion and will increase by R2.3 billion compared with the plan for this year. These substantial resources are created thorough subscriptions from enterprises as well as appropriations from the union budget. They are intended to pay pensions and grants and to organize sanatorium and resort treatment and leisure. In 1984, more than 14 million workers and employees will receive passes for sanatoriums and rest homes free or at concessionary rates. Some 14 million children will strengthen their health at Pioneer camps, which are maintained chiefly with the resources of the state, kolkhozes, and trade unions.

Union republic councils of ministers, ministries, departments, and local soviets of people's deputies must utilize the resources allocated for satisfying the working people's sociocultural requirements as efficiently as possible.

The Financing of Defense and Management

Comrade deputies! The Communist Party and the Soviet state inseparably link the implementation of our internal development plans and the improvement of the people's life with the ensuring of lasting and durable peace on earth.

At present, the international situation has sharply deteriorated through the fault of the U.S. Administration. Imperialist circles in the United States and the NATO bloc are implementing an unprecedentedly large arms race, conducting an open offensive against detente, and erecting obstacles in the path of the normal development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between states. Recently, the United States and NATO, against the will of their own people, took an extremely dangerous and reckless step by undertaking the deployment of new U.S. missiles close to the borders of the Soviet Union and its allies.

The frankly militaristic course followed by Washington has led to a colossal growth in the U.S. military budget. All this is being done under the cover of false fabrications about a "Soviet military threat," which have long been refuted by history.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government are working selflessly at this acute international moment to reliably block the path of the growing military threat and preserve peace for the present and future generations. The 28 September and 24 November 1983 statements by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are documents of exceptional importance and are vastly significant for the fate of all mankind. These documents profoundly and comprehensively lay out the course of the party and the state aimed at curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. At the same time, they contain a serious warning to those who are pushing the world toward a nuclear catastrophe.

The outstanding peaceful foreign policy initiatives put forth by the USSR, jointly with the fraternal socialist countries, offer real opportunities to prevent a dangerous development of events on the world arena and to fundamentally improve international relations.

At this year's Moscow meeting, the leading party and state figures of the seven socialist countries addressed the NATO member states with a proposal not to increase military expenditures after 1 January 1984 and to practically and to reciprocally reduce them after that so that the funds thus released could be utilized for economic and social development needs. This proposal remains in force today. Its adoption would meet the best aspirations of all peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, consistently following the Leninist policy of peace, maintain high vigilance and take measures to ensure the security and defense of the vital interests of the Soviet people and their friends and allies. In the 1984 USSR State Budget, defense expenditure is envisaged at R17.054 billion, which is 4.66 percent of the budget expenditure.

Comrade deputies! The task set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of improving the developed socialist society poses higher requirements on the apparatus of the national economy's management concerning its simplification and cost reduction.

Measures were implemented over the past period to restrict the growth of the numbers of workers in this apparatus, improve its structure, and abolish superfluous or duplicated links within individual economic organs. A fundamental reorganization took place in 1983, in line with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, in the management of the agroindustrial complex. The management apparatus in rural areas was reduced, saving R0.2 billion. In addition, management expenditure in industry and other sectors was reduced by R.6 billion. All this has yielded positive results and has made it possible to reduce the growth rate of management personnel.

Nevertheless, quite a few superfluous elements still exist in the organization of management.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers to continue to improve the management apparatus and to ensure the strictest policy of thrift in the expenditure on its upkeep. A savings target of R1 billion in management expenditure within the national economy has been set for 1984.

The party and the state attach great political significance to the introduction everywhere of the Leninist work style, a style distinguished by a creative scientific approach, initiative, and a businesslike attitude, high exactingness, precise executive discipline, and unflagging monitoring of the execution of the decisions made. It is necessary to struggle more resolutely in economic organizational work against old-fashioned work methods, against any manifestations of inertia, bureaucracy, departmentalism, and parochialism, against everything that prevents the better utilization of the reserves and opportunities provided by the socialist economy.

The State Budgets of the Union Republics

Comrade deputies! The Soviet Union's fraternal peoples, fulfilling the party's plans, are confidently following the wide road of economic and social progress.

On the basis of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the comprehensive development of the economy and culture is being ensured locally and the population's well-being is increasing.

This year, measures have been adopted to improve planning and management on a territorial basis and the financial potential of the local soviets of people's deputies has been extended. The budgets of all the union republics will be fulfilled as regards revenue.

The Plan and Budget for 1984 provide for the further progressive development of each union republic within the unified socialist state. The union republics' state budgets are envisaged at the following sums:

Republic	Million Rubles
RSFSR	88790
Ukrainian SSR	27766
Belorussian SSR	6692
Uzbek SSR	7244
Kazakh SSR	10475
Georgian SSR	2778
Azerbaijan SSR	2547
Lithuanian SSR	3236
Moldavian SSR	2262
Latvian SSR	2153
Kirghiz SSR	1786
Tajik SSR	1509
Armenian SSR	1772
Turkmen SSR	1344
Estonian SSR	1446

The union republics' budgets are incorporated in the USSR State Budget at the total sum of R161.8 billion.

The sum of R154.7 billion is channeled from the budget and other sources into the development of the union republics' national economy, which is 42 percent of all state expenditure for this purpose. These resources will be used to finance the Food Program targets and measures to extend the production of goods and consumer services to the population and in housing and municipal construction and the provision of amenities.

The union republics' budgets will ensure the financing of the greater part of state expenditure on the formation of social consumption funds. Appropriations in republican and local budgets for sociocultural measures will reach R72.1 billion, or 61 percent of total expenditure on the people's education, health care, physical culture, and social security.

A report on the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1982 is also submitted for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The budget is fulfilled by 102.2 percent for revenue and 99.5 percent for expenditure. Detailed information on the implementation of the budget is given in the report issued to deputies.

Comrade deputies! Experience has shown convincingly that the party has outlined and is consistently implementing the correct and only fruitful measures and is following the true Leninist path.

New, large-scale, impressive tasks are proposed for 1984. Their implementation will require intensive, creative labor, high responsibility and discipline, and the further development of socialist competition.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers call on party, soviet, and economic organs and labor collectives to display the maximum level of organization and use all their potential not only to ensure the unconditional fulfillment but the overfulfillment of the plan and budget. At the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, the party put forward an additional target: to ensure in 1984 an above-plan increase in labor productivity and a reduction in the prime cost of output. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted: "The most important thing now is not to lose the tempo gained, the general positive attitude toward things, and to develop positive processes more actively."

The Soviet Union is entering the fourth year of the 5-year plan in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. The wise leadership of the Leninist party and its indissoluble unity with the people are the guarantee of new successes in communist building. (applause)

Soviets Meet Separately

LD281217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] The chambers of the highest organ of the state power in the country are now beginning their separate sessions at the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The joint morning session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities heard reports on the draft State Plan of USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1984 and on the draft budget of the country of the coming year.

Further Details

LD281506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet [passage indistinct]. At the session of the Soviet of the Union, deputies greeted with continuous applause: Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, and Ligachev. With continuous applause, deputies greeted at the session of the Soviet of Nationalities: Comrades Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

The session of the Soviet of the Union is being held under the chairmanship of Chairman of the Soviet of the Union Deputy Shitikov; Comrade Ruben is chairing the session of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Deputies of both chambers are debating the draft state plan and budget of the country for 1984.

Soviet of the Union Meeting

LD290022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The first sitting of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet opened at 1500 the meeting hall of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Video shows pan shots of deputies in the hall followed by distant shots of the presidium and showing Tikhonov, Shcherbitskiy, Solomentsev, Kunayev and Demichev sitting in the second row, (?Dolgikh), Ustinov, Grishin, (?Gorbachev), Romanov, Gromyko, Aliyev and (?Vorotnikov) in the third row in the presidium as well as shots of deputies Masol, Orlov, Brovokiv, Mysnichenko, Ashimov, Khudayberdyev, Konarev, Kisileva, Voss, and Ganeyev addressing the session from the rostrum]

A joint report of the Planning and Budgetary Commission and other standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1984 and the State Budget for 1984 was delivered by Deputy Masol, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission of the Soviet of the Union. Afterwards the deputies set about discussing the reports on the country's State Plan and Budget. The speakers in the debate were: Deputy Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Deputy Brovokov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Blorussian SSR; Deputy Mysnichenko, first secretary of Kharkov Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party; Deputy Ashimov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR; Deputy Khudayberdyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR; Deputy Konarev, USSR minister of railways; Deputy Kiseleva, a secondary-school teacher in the Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon of Moscow; Deputy Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; Deputy Ganeyev, a pipelaying fitter foreman of the Kamgesenergostroy Association; Deputy Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR; Deputy Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; Deputy Panfilov, general director of the Leningrad Lenin Optical and Mechanical Production Association; and Deputy Serzhantovich, a tractor driver at the Pobeda collective farm in Vilnius Rayon of the Lithuanian SSR.

Soviet of Nationalities Session

LD290035 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] The first sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities took place in the Great Kremlin Palace. Deputies set about discussing the drafts for the country's state plan and budget. [video show pan shots of deputies in the hall and distant shots of the presidium cutting to shots of Deputies Maslennikov, Kolomiyets, Kazakov, Rostiashvili, Yasetov, Shalayev, Starovoytov, Karimov, Balmont, Kalinina, Khalilov, Songayla, Grossu, Sarkisyan and Atayev addressing the session from the rostrum]

A report of the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions was delivered by Deputy Maslennikov, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The speakers in the debate were: Deputy Kolomiyets, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR; Deputy Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Deputy Rostiashvili, a turner at the Dimitrov Aviation Works in Tbilisi; Deputy Yasetov, first secretary of Kzyl-Orda Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; Deputy Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Deputy Starovoytov, chairman of the Rassvet Collective Farm named after Orlovskiy in Kirovskiy Rayon of Mogilev Oblast; deputy Karimov, first secretary of Surkhandarya Obkom of the Uzbekistan Communist Party; Deputy Balmont, USSR minister of the machine tool and instrument-making industry; Deputy Kalinina, director of the Siberian Lysenko Horticultural Research Institute; Deputy Khalilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet; Deputy Songayla, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR; Deputy Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; Deputy Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; and Deputy Atayev, first secretary of Tashauz Obkom of the Turkmenistan Communist Party.

First Day of Session Ends

LD281624 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- The first day of the work of the regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ended.

At the morning joint meeting of the two chambers the deputies heard a report delivered by Deputy Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, on a State Economic and Social Development Plan of the USSR for 1984, and a report made by Vasiliy Garbuzov, minister of finance, on a State Budget of the USSR for 1984.

Deliberations on the reports began in the evening at separate meetings of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputies who spoke during the deliberations fully supported the decisions of the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, which was held this week. They spoke of the importance of the ideas and principles, which are contained in the text of the address of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenary meeting, for the further economic development of the Soviet Union.

The deputies on the whole approve of the draft State Plan and draft Budget of the country for next year.

Many participants in the deliberations touched upon matters of the international situation. Deputies unanimously expressed an approval of Yuriy Andropov's statements dated September 28 and November 24, this year, and of the measures taken by the Soviet Government in connection with the new aggravation of the situation in the world. Speakers emphasized that the aggravation has been brought about by the growth of militarism and of the aggressiveness of the imperialist forces, first of all, of the USA and its NATO allies. It was proposed from the rostrum of the session that the USSR Supreme Soviet adopt a resolution on matters of the international situation and foreign policy of the USSR.

Tomorrow the USSR Supreme Soviet session will continue its work.

MATERIALS ON 29 DEC SUPREME SOVIET PROCEEDINGS

Session Opens

LD290711 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is continuing in the Kremlin today. At separate meetings of the chambers the deputies are continuing the discussion of reports on the State Plan and the State Budget of the USSR for the year of 1984.

Separate, Joint Sessions

LD290946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet session resumed work this morning at separate sessions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

At the Soviet of the Union session the deputies greeted with prolonged applause Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, and Ligachev.

At the Soviet of Nationalities session the deputies greeted with prolonged applause Comrades Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Cherbikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

Both chambers continued the examination of the draft plan and the draft budget of our country for the next year. Subsequently a decision was made to end the debates.

Half an hour ago, a joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities began.

Report on Speakers

LD291122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Discussion of the draft Plan on Economic and Social Development and the Budget of the USSR for 1984 continued today at separate sessions of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities.

Deputies who spoke from the rostrum deeply analyzed the documents under consideration. They raised the key problems of developing their regions in light of the CPSU Central Committee December plenum decisions and the provisions and conclusions contained in the text of Comrade Andropov's speech.

Speakers stressed that the main task is to consolidate and deepen the positive changes which marked the current year and to continue the course toward intensification of production and strengthening state, labor and plan discipline.

Deputy Tretyakov, first secretary of the Sakhalin Obkom, said: We learned with great joy about Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's nomination as a candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet's 11th convocation. This is evidence of the unbreakable unity of the party and the people who nominate their best representatives to the supreme body of the country's state power. The speaker also noted further that the economy of Sakhalin Oblast is developing successfully on the whole. Production growth will be no less than 7 percent this year and will be fully achieved by a rise in productivity. However, the deputy continued, Comrade Andropov's words that only the first steps have been taken, fully apply to us. Discipline has not reached a proper level at all enterprises and the increasing piles of paperwork [bumagotvorchestvo] have not yet been eliminated. The party obkom is directing all efforts toward proper order and organization, enhancing the responsibility of cadres at every section.

Deputy Tretyakov raised the subject of the need for more rapid development of Sakhalin's fuel and energy base. The fishing industry, the leading industry in the oblast's national economy, needs to increase its transport fleet. The scale of housing construction should be increased. This will help to keep manpower [zakrepleniye kadrov] on the island.

Deputy Yazkuliyeu, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke about the successful conclusion of the current year by the republic's national economy. Cotton farmers have fulfilled their pledges: They sold to the state 55,000 tons more raw cotton than planned. Great and tangible social changes in towns and farms has taken place. Nevertheless, when critically assessing the work done, one should say that lagging behind by a number of enterprises has not been overcome yet and not everything has been done to further increase production efficiency. The Turkmen SSR is second in the country in resources and extraction of natural gas. It is necessary to ensure the timely working of deposits. For this we need to strengthen the construction base and to create gas and chemical processing complexes.

Deputy Logachev, chairman of the Presidium of the East Siberian section of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Deputy Shishkin, chairman of the Kuybyshev Kolkhoz in Novosibirsk Oblast, and others spoke at the session.

All of them proposed approval of the draft Plan on Social and Economic Development and Budget for 1984, taking into account the amendments and additions of the standing commissions.

The chambers then decided to end their debates. The joint session of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities will begin at 1200.

Ponomarev Introduces Draft

LD291139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Address by Deputy Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Nationalities, at the 29 December joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies. During discussion in the sittings of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the draft State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the State Budget of the USSR for 1984, the deputies' speeches expressed legitimate anxiety at the current state of the world situation, which has worsened as a result of the aggressive course of the United States and NATO. Deputies expressed unanimous approval of the statements by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of 28 September and 24 November this year, which contained an analysis of the international situation and conclusions regarding the line of the Soviet Union in the conditions which have developed.

Deputies put forward proposals that the USSR Supreme Soviet should adopt special decisions on the international situation and on the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. In accordance with the instructions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet, the Foreign Affairs Commissions in their joint session reviewed these proposals on 28 December and have prepared a draft USSR Supreme Soviet Decision on the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet State. It is being submitted for your examination.

Foreign Policy Draft

LD291243 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 29 Dec 83

["Text" of the USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet State -- read by Deputy Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Nationalities, at the 28 December joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin -- first paragraph is TASS introduction]

[Text] Moscow 29 December TASS -- Follows the full text of the resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On The International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet State". It was adopted at a session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in the Kremlin today:

The USSR Supreme Soviet, expressing serious anxiety over the acute exacerbation of the world situation, caused by the increased militarism and aggressiveness of the imperialistic forces, primarily the United States, decrees:

To wholly and fully approve the statements of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of 28 September and 24 November 1983, which give a profound and all-round evaluation of the causes leading to the present complication of the international situation, and confirm the unvarying line of the Soviet Union toward preserving and consolidating peace, curbing the arms race and expanding and deepening cooperation between states.

The USSR Supreme Soviet fully supports and approves the practical steps and measures undertaken by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government to strengthen the defense capability of the Soviet Union and to ensure the security of the Soviet people and its allies.

Mankind has been warned of the danger facing the world, forced on it by the foolhardy, bellicose policy of imperialism. This policy is demonstrated, first and foremost, by the aspiration of the United States and its NATO allies to break -- whatever may transpire -- the military parity that has developed and which serves as the basis for international security; a manifestation of this policy is the deployment in Western Europe of new American nuclear missiles, which made the continuation of the Geneva talks impossible.

It is demonstrated by the actions of the United States and the reactionary regimes and governments cooperating with it, directed at kindling international conflicts in various parts of the world.

The American military are sowing death and destruction, trampling on the sovereignty and independence of the peoples of other countries; like the war in Vietnam, U.S. aggression against Grenada and its illegal occupation will be recorded as a page of shame in U.S. history. Wrath and indignation are aroused by Washington's great-power policies in Central America, where an undeclared war is in progress against Nicaragua; by threats made against the republic of Cuba; by the American-Israeli occupation of the Lebanon; and by open support for aggression by the Republic of South Africa against Angola and other African states.

In breach of the UN Charter and the norms of international Law, the imperialist states make claims to the right ride roughshod in others' lands, to dispose of the national resources of other countries and to impose their will on the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Resolutely condemning imperialist interference in the affairs of independent states and peoples, and the policy of aggression and crude force, the USSR Supreme Soviet calls on the U.S. Congress and the parliaments of the other NATO countries to use every possibility they have to induce the governments of these countries to give up their pursuit of the policy of a position of strength, which is dangerous to the cause of peace, and their attempts to achieve military superiority.

The only possible way to consolidate peace and the security of peoples in present conditions is to recognize in practice the principle of equality and equal security, and to aim to achieve, on this basis, mutually acceptable accords.

The USSR Supreme Soviet confirms that if the United States and the other NATO countries display willingness to return to the position which existed before the beginning of the deployment in Europe of the American medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union will also be willing to do this.

The USSR Supreme Soviet expresses profound satisfaction at the UN General Assembly's adoption of a declaration condemning nuclear war, and also decisions on the freezing of nuclear weapons and on preventing an arms race in space, and declares that the Soviet Union is willing to consider measures to implement these decisions if the United States and other NATO countries are willing to do the same.

The USSR Supreme Soviet considers it necessary to seek persistently the realization of the proposals on concluding a treaty between the Warsaw Pact member-states and the members of the North Atlantic alliance on the mutual non-use of military force, on maintaining peaceful relations, on all nuclear powers following the example of the Soviet Union in undertaking the obligation not to be first to use nuclear weapons, and on preventing an arms race in space.

The USSR Supreme Soviet charges the Soviet Government with the task of continuing the line on ensuring security of the Soviet state and its allies, and of continuing to take the necessary steps which, taking into account the circumstances arising would lead to an improved international situation, and to actively carry out this line at the Stockholm conference on measures of trust, security and disarmament in Europe.

The USSR Supreme Soviet solemnly states that the Soviet Union is not encroaching upon security of any country, neither in the West nor the East. It wishes to live in peace with all countries and to put into life the principle of peaceful coexistence of states having different social and political systems.

The highest body of power of the Soviet states expresses its confidence that reason can and should protect mankind from nuclear disaster.

A weighty contribution to solving this, the most urgent problem of today, can and should be made by parliaments and peoples of all countries, and they are called on to do this by the USSR Supreme Soviet and by the Soviet people.

The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union will continue to be reliably based on the selfless work of the entire people, closely rallied round the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

[Signed] President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yu. V. Andropov

Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet T. Menteshashvili

Appeal to World Issued

LD291016 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The USSR Supreme Soviet has issued an appeal to all parliaments and peoples of the world to do everything possible to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. This call is contained in a document adopted by the supreme body of state power. It also approved the statements made by the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, on 28th September and 24 November of this year and also the Soviet Government measures to ensure the security of the USSR and its allies.

The Soviet parliament has also endorsed the plan of economic and social development and budget for 1984. Both government-submitted documents were approved on the basis of amendments and suggestions made at the present parliamentary session.

Concluding Joint Session

LD291033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] The concluding joint session of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held today.

Standing, and with prolonged applause, deputies and guests greeted Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

Deputies unanimously confirmed the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the State Budget of the USSR for 1984.

The economic and financial program for next year is oriented toward consolidating and developing the gains made in 1983; the positive trends; and toward creating favorable conditions for fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

The well-being of the Soviet people will be ensured and the defense capability of the USSR will be maintained at the proper level on this basis.

Session Ends

LD291044 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- The Supreme Soviet of the USSR has completed its two-day session in the Kremlin.

The deputies discussed reports on the draft state plan of the USSR's economic and social development and on the draft State Budget of the USSR for 1984. About forty deputies took part in debates on the reports held at separate sittings of both chambers of the Supreme Soviet.

Those speaking in the debates expressed full support for the CPSU's economic policy formulated in the documents of the December (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the address to the plenum of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov.

The deputies approved on the whole the draft plan and budget. The USSR Supreme Soviet at the joint sitting of the two chambers approved the State Plan and the State Budget of the USSR for 1984 after amendments and additions were made.

Deputy Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, speaking at the closing sitting of the two chambers, read the draft resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the international situation and on foreign policy of the Soviet state.

The unanimous adoption by the Supreme Soviet of the resolution was greeted with stormy applause.

The Supreme Soviet approved the decrees adopted by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet during the period between sessions.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ended its work.

POLITBURO MEMBERS NOMINATED FOR SUPREME SOVIET

LD281627 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- A new stage in the election campaign in the Soviet Union has begun today; that of nominating candidates for deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the eleventh convocation. Meetings to nominate candidates have been held in industrial enterprises, organisations, collective and state farms of all the republics of the USSR. Workers, peasants and intelligentsia are nominating as candidates for deputies to the supreme organ of state power of the USSR party, soviet and trade union figures, economic managers, their best representatives who have distinguished themselves by their work, shown great ability and active work in public life, and enjoy high authority.

At candidate nomination meetings in Moscow and other cities, working people named today, as their first candidates for deputies the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov, the members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee: Geydar Aliyev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Grigoriy Romanov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, and Vladimir Shcherbitskiy.

The regular elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR -- the Soviet parliament, are due on March 4 of next year.

The present electoral campaign coincides with the responsible stage in the work to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, and the assignments of the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan. It is taking place in conditions when the Communist Party and the Soviet state are, together with the fraternal socialist countries, making immense efforts to preserve peace on earth and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Nomination of candidates for deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR began in the country of the soviets in an atmosphere of big political and labour enthusiasm. At the electoral meetings, the Soviet people are setting for themselves even higher targets, moved by the desire to work hard to strengthen the economic and defence might of their socialist country.

Andropov Nomination

LD280921 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was nominated today to serve on the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. His nomination was proposed at election meetings of work collectives in the Proletarskiy election district in the city of Moscow for elections to the Soviet of the Union, one of the two equal chambers of the Soviet parliament.

The elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation will be held on March 4, 1984.

Meeting Nominates Andropov

LD281543 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An important stage in the election campaign has started. The nomination of candidates for USSR Supreme Soviet deputy began in the country today. Moscow: The hall at the automobile assembly building of the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Works is festively decorated. Hero of Socialist Labor (Malin), die stamper in the main forging shop, addresses those participating in the election meeting:

[Begin videorecording showing (Malin) addressing meeting] On behalf of our many-thousand-strong collective of motor vehicle makers, on behalf of the Communists and nonparty people, the youth and the veterans, we propose Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause, all stand]

Yuriy Vladimirovich began his career as a worker, and all the best qualities of the working class -- selflessness in the struggle for socialism, courage and unbending will, sense of duty and responsibility to the party and people -- are characteristic of our leader. The situation in the world is not simple. Heading the party Central Committee and the Soviet state, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov displays profound wisdom, consistency, and Leninist adherence to principle in the defense of the vital interests of the Soviet people. He is set apart by his straightforwardness, sensitivity for people, and genuine Bolshevik modesty. The whole of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's life is eloquent witness to this. [end recording]

Comrade (Malin) then informed those participating in the meeting of the biography of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. In conclusion, he said:

[Begin videorecording] Like all working people of our country, we workers link the firm line of consistent implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on the perfection of developed socialism with the name of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. This line is clearly manifested in the everyday purposeful activity of the Central Committee of our party and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. [applause] [end recording]

(Stepan Pavlovich Maksimov), tool shop grinder and shock-worker of communist labor, speaks:

[Begin videorecording] My work colleagues have instructed me ardently to support on their behalf the nomination of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause] I am a nonparty person, but like all Soviet people I rightly regard the CPSU as my own party, because the whole of the historical experience of our socialist state is convincing evidence that the people and the party are unified. A CPSU Central Committee plenum has just been held. At the present time, discussing the results of the plenum and reading the text of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech, we workers are thinking and discussing the contribution to the common cause of further strengthening the motherland's might that can and must be made by every worker and every team, shift, and workshop. The collective of our tool shop No 3 has adopted high pledges for 1984. We have decided to make implementation of the specific tasks set by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in raising labor productivity and reducing production cost of output subject to workers' checks. Our labor is the clearest, most visible, and effective expression of support for the party's decisions. [end recording]

The proposal to nominate Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet was also ardently supported by Comrade (Moiseyev), secretary of the enterprise's party committee; Comrade (Cherkassov), head of mechanical assembly block No 2; Comrade (Saykin), general director of the Avtozil Association; and Komsomol member (Natalya Markelova), fitter in the body shop.

[Begin (Markelova) recording] On behalf of the Komsomol members and all young people at Zil, I would like to assure the Communist Party that Komsomol members will always be its reliable assistants and militant reserve, and will not spare any efforts to meet the forthcoming elections with fresh labor successes.

In voting today for the nomination of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as candidate for deputy, we will be voting for peace, communism, and the happiness of future generations. [applause] [end recording]

The decision to nominate Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as candidate for deputy for Proletarskiy Electoral District No 18 of the city of Moscow in the election to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on behalf of the workers, engineering-technical workers and the staff of the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Works, is adopted unanimously.

The meeting of the motor vehicle works' collective was attended by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom.

Another Meeting Nominates Andropov

LD282222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The election campaign has reached an important stage. Today, nomination of USSR Supreme Soviet candidates began. A preelection meeting was held in a festive atmosphere at the shop of the First State Bearing Works. The meeting was opened by the chairman of the trade union committee, Comrade Mikheyev, who introduced polisher in the ball-bearing shop, Hero of Socialist Labor Nina Mikhaylovna Motova.

[Begin Motova recording] Comrades: on 4 March 1984, we shall be electing to the USSR Supreme Soviet genuine representatives of the people -- men and women respected by the workers and dedicated to the great cause of Lenin, enjoying prestige because of their political and practical qualities. And today, with feelings of pride and understandable excitement, with a sense of high responsibility, I propose the nomination as candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet for Proletarskiy Electoral District No 18, in the election to the Soviet of the Union, from the collective of the First State Bearing Works, of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

The purposeful, energetic, and enterprising work of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in the posts of leader of party and state, his practical and human qualities, experience, and political wisdom have won him the universal respect, confidence, and affection of the people and the party. Comrade Andropov is purposefully pursuing in the world arena the firm and consistent line of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state, towards improving the international situation and averting nuclear disaster. I am confident that the nomination of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as candidate for the USSR Supreme Soviet will be supported with enthusiasm by all the workers of Proletarskiy Electoral District. With the name of Yuriy Vladimirovich we, the workers, and all the working people of the country, associate the continuity of the party's course, as developed by the 26th congress and concretized by the decisions of the subsequent plena of the CPSU Central Committee. We see ever more clearly how the work of the Central Committee and its Politburo embodies the Leninist style of party leadership.

We have all studied with enormous attention the materials of the December CPSU Central Committee plenum. The clarity of Yuriy Vladimirovich's speech, the open and direct discussion of the outlook for the development of our country demonstrated with new force the inevitability of the course of our party towards ensuring the further growth of the prosperity of Soviet people. We shall have to ensure a brisk rhythm of production from the first days of the fourth year of the 5-year plan. By election day, 4 March, we are pledged to fulfill the plan for the first quarter of 1984. I call on all the workers of our factory to mount a shock labor watch in honor of the day of the election to the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause] [end recording]

The meeting decided unanimously to put forward Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union for Proletarskiy Electoral District, Moscow.

Association Nominates Andropov

LD290012 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The town of Zelenograd, near Moscow: At a general meeting of the collective of the Zelenogradstroy Production Construction and Assembly Association, a speech was made by a carpenter of the 137 Construction Directorate, Yevgeniy Petrovich Zotov. [Begin Zotov recording; views of meeting] Allow me, on behalf of the workers, white-collar workers, and engineering and technical staff of the Zelenogradstroy Production Construction and Assembly Association, to nominate as our candidate for deputy of the Supreme Soviet for the Tushinskiy Electoral District No 23 in the elections to the Soviet of the Union, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to ask him for his consent to stand as a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet in the aforesaid constituency. [applause] [end recording]

Those gathered in the hall unanimously supported the proposal to nominate as a candidate for deputy of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Tikhonov Nomination

LD281805 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Moscow Hammer and Sickle Metallurgical Works, where rolling-press operator Aleksey Vasilyevich Malyshev is speaking:

[Begin Malyshev recording over video of meeting] On 4 March 1984, we are to elect genuine representatives of the people to the USSR Supreme Soviet. These must be people who are profoundly devoted to the great cause of Lenin. I shall be expressing the firm conviction of all my colleagues at work and of our whole many-thousand-strong collective when I say that Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers is just such a person. [applause]

Discussing the results and decisions of the December CPSU Central Committee plenum and pondering how best to fulfil the instructions contained in the text of the speech by Comrade Andropov, we, the workers of the section rolling shop have set new and higher production targets. We regard our work for the good of the homeland as our prime patriotic duty.

Comrades, permit me to propose that Comrade Tikhonov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, be nominated as candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. [applause] [end recording]

Those taking part in the meeting resolved unanimously to nominate Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov as candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for Moscow City Electoral District No 1 in the elections to the Soviet of Nationalities, for the RSFSR.

Ustinov Nomination

LD281832 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Moscow Radio-Technical Works: A general meeting of the collective of workers, engineering and technical workers, and office staff took place here today to nominate Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR, as a candidate for election as deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the Kuntsevskiy Electoral District.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker over video of meeting] In accordance with the USSR Constitution I put forward the proposal on behalf of the collective of workers, engineering and technical workers, and office staff of the Moscow Radio-Technical Works that Marshal of the Soviet Union, Comrade Ustinov, Dmitriy Fedorovich, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR, be nominated as candidate for election as deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause] For many years Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov has been linked with our collective by close businesslike contacts. He has visited the works repeatedly and has given and does give us great help and support in the solution of production and social questions. An eminent figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov gives over his great knowledge, immense experience, and organizational abilities to strengthening the defensive might of our motherland and its Armed Forces. [applause] [end recording]

Those taking part in the meeting unanimously adopted a decision that Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov be nominated as a candidate for election as deputy to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet for Kuntsevskiy Electoral District of Moscow.

Chernenko Nomination

LD281815 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Moscow Kuybyshev Electrical Works Industrial Association: A general meeting of workers, technical and engineering workers, and office staff of the enterprise to put forward Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the Kuybyshevskiy Electoral District of the city of Moscow. On the platform is Andrey Petrovich Begunov, leader of a multiskilled team of transformer assembly men.

[Begin Begunov recording with views of meeting] Comrades, we have gathered here today to nominate the candidate for deputy of the supreme body of our country's state power for Kuybyshevskiy Electoral District. Soviet people place this lofty trust in genuine representatives of the people, to the best sons and daughters.

I propose that Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that loyal son of the party be nominated as candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause] The nomination of Konstantin Ustinovich as a candidate for the supreme body of state power is a token of profound respect for his multi-faceted activity in the post of member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On behalf of the collective of the small transformer shop, I call on the entire collective of the electrical works to support the nomination of Comrade Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich, as candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for Kuybyshevskiy Electoral District No 11. [applause] [end recording]

The participants in the meeting unanimously supported the nomination of Comrade Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich, as candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Gromyko Nomination

LD291818 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Minsk Atlant Production Association where Viktor Pavlovich Voronov, the association's director general, is speaking:

[Begin Voronov recording over video of meeting] We are peaceful people. We are building a society whose main goal is concern for the good and happiness of the working man. The foreign policy of the land of the soviets is a policy of confidence in our rightness and strength. One of those who consistently and tirelessly implement our peace-loving policies is Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, that prominent figure in the Leninist party and the Soviet state. On the instructions of the workers of the collective of the Minsk Refrigerator Works, and on behalf of the voters of Minsk Moskovskiy District No 567, I propose his nomination as candidate for deputy of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause] [end recording]

Those attending the meeting unanimously resolved to nominate Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko as candidate for deputy of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet for Minsk Moskovskiy Electoral District.

Romanov Nomination

LD281825 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] On the platform at the Leningrad Elektrosila Association is Yuriy Klementevich Sidorov, leader of a team of lathe operators and Hero of Socialist Labor:

[Begin Sidorov recording over video of meeting] On behalf of the working people of the Elektrosila Association, I put forward the proposal that Comrade Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of our party, be nominated as a candidate for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for the Leningrad City Electoral District No 19 in the elections to the Soviet of Nationalities. [applause] As a deputy of the Supreme Soviet and member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, he justified with honor the confidence of the voters and gives over the whole of his knowledge and rich experience to the implementation of the party's Leninist course and its economic and social policy. [applause] [end recording]

Those taking part in the meeting decided unanimously that Comrade Romanov be nominated as a candidate for election as deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Gorbachev Nomination

LD282023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Grain farmers and stockbreeders, specialists, and representatives of the rural intelligentsia gathered at an election meeting in the Bolshevik state pedigree sheep farm in Piatovskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray. Senior shepherd, Hero of Socialist Labor comrade (?Sivtsev) proposed the nomination of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as candidate for deputy to USSR Supreme Soviet. Comrade Gorbachev is a prominent figure in the Communist Party, the speaker said. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has the knowledge and experience to implement large-scale tasks in further strengthening the agro-industrial complex and ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the Food Program endorsed by the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade (?Pushkarniy), director of the state pedigree sheep farm, Comrade (?Tomilin), of the repair workshops, Comrade (?Buryeyeva), milkmaid, and others also spoke at the meeting. They supported the nomination of Comrade Gorbachev for the country's supreme organ of state power. The participants in the meeting unanimously decided to nominate Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev as candidate for deputy to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the Ipatovskiy Electoral District.

Comrade Gorbachev's candidacy was also proposed by participants in election meetings held in the Ipatovskiy Electoral District at the Stavropol GRES, and at the Sverdlov Kolkhoz in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon.

Shcherbitskiy Nomination

LD282049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Thousands of working people at the Lenin arsenal works in Kiev gathered in the mechanical shop where the election meeting took place. The mill operators' team leader, Comrade Ivanov, on behalf of the arsenal collective, proposed to nominate Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, as a candidate for deputy to the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet from the Leninskiy Electoral District.

Describing the candidate's life, the speaker noted that Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy devotes all his energy and knowledge to serving the Leninist party and the Soviet people. He carries out extensive organizational and political work on mobilizing Communists and all the working people of the republic toward implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy pays constant attention to enhancing economy, science, and culture of the republic, and increasing its contribution to the country's economic development. The proposed nomination was supported by all the speakers. The meeting adopted a unanimous decision -- to nominate Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy as a candidate for deputy to the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet from the Leninskiy Electoral District. The nomination of Comrade Shcherbitskiy from this constituency was also proposed by meetings at the Shevchenko State University in Kiev and the Rosa Luxembourg Production Textile Association.

Grishin Nomination

LD281959 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] The first to speak at an election meeting of workers, engineering-technical workers, and office staff of the Moscow projector works was electric welder Comrade (?Lukyanov). He submitted the proposal to nominate Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow city party committee, as candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet for the Perovskiy Electoral District of the city of Moscow, on behalf of the collective of the Moscow Projector Works. Comrade Grishin is carrying out fruitful work to mobilize working people for fulfillment of national economic plans, in communist education, and in improving the working and living conditions of Muscovites. Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin has won great respect and authority among the workers of Moscow for his party adherence to principle and his sensitive, attentive attitude to people.

Comrade (?Kolesnikov), secretary of the party committee; Comrade (?Komarkova), electrical fitter; Comrade (?Arkhangelskiy), director of the works; Comrade (?Krotkikh), secretary of the VLKSM Committee; and Comrade (?Pirozhkov), electrical machinery and instrument tester, who spoke at the meeting, supported the nomination. The meeting unanimously decided to nominate Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin as candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet for Perovskiy Electoral District of Moscow in the election to the Soviet of the Union.

Comrade Grishin was also nominated as candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet for this electoral district by election meetings held at the Moskva Sortirovochnaya Locomotive Depot and at the Kompressor Refrigerator Equipment Works.

Kunayev Nomination

LD281822 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At a preelection meeting of the collective of the Alma Ata cotton combine a speech was made by weaving operative and Hero of Socialist Labor Lidiya Vasiliyevna Kochetova.

[Begin Kochetova recording over video of meeting] I put forward a proposal that Comrade Kunayev, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, be nominated as a candidate for the Alma Ata Leninskiy Electoral District No 617 in the elections to the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. [applause] Communist and Leninist, Comrade Kunayev gives over the whole of his strength and energy, and the experience of life he has built up, to the service of the party and the people, to the great ideals of communism. [applause] [end recording] The meeting decided unanimously to nominate Comrade Kunayev as a candidate for election as deputy to the country's supreme body.

Aliyev Nomination

LD282113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] The election meeting of the working collectives of the Leninist oil and gas extraction directorate took place in Baku. Comrade (?Babayeva), oil and gas extractor, proposed on behalf of the oil workers to nominate Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as a candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The speaker stressed that Comrade Aliyev makes a considerable contribution in further improving socialist management and creating conditions for further developing the working people's initiative. His whole life is an example of selflessly serving the people and the Communist Party. For more than 13 years Comrade Aliyev served as the first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. He made considerable contributions to the republic's successes. In support of the proposal put forward, Comrade (?Aliskerov), shop manager, Comrade (?Nadzhafov), an oil and gas extractor, and other oil workers spoke. The decision to nominate Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev as a candidate for deputy to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet from the Leninskiy Electoral District in Baku was unanimously adopted.

Vorotnikov Nomination

LD282009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] A meeting of the collective of the 60-Letiye Soyuz SSR Pridonskoy Chemical Works in the town of Rossosh, Voronezh Oblast, was held. Comrade (?Podzhgin), director of the works, proposed the nomination of Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, as candidate for deputy to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We know Comrade Vorotnikov as an experienced political leader and organizer who above all places the interests of the party and people, the speaker said.

Those supporting the candidacy of Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov stressed that he is well known from his work as first secretary of the Voronezh party oblast committee. He has contributed strength and energy to the socioeconomic development of the oblast. It was on his initiative and with his active support that construction of the chemical works began. The meeting unanimously decided to nominate Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov as candidate for deputy to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the Rossoshanskiy Electoral District.

Comrade Vorotnikov's candidacy was also put forward at meetings in the Tikhii Don Kolkhoz at the Podgorenskiy cement works.

Solomentsev Nomination

LD282036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] The election meeting of the workers' collective and the engineering and technical staff at the Mayskaya mine of the Rostovugol Association was crowded. Evidence of real democracy in the soviet system is the fact that people, whose role in life is serving the people, are being elected deputies of the supreme legislative body of the state, said Comrade (?Nosachenko), team leader of the stoep workers.

I propose to nominate Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, as a candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, he said.

Being the deputy from the Shakhtinskiy Electoral District for many years, Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev carries out extensive work directed toward ensuring further prosperity of our motherland, increasing its might, developing socialist democracy, and improving the prosperity of Soviet people.

The meeting unanimously decided to nominate Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev as a candidate for deputy of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet from Shakhtinskiy Electoral District.

Comrade Solomentsev was also nominated as a candidate for deputy of the Supreme Soviet from the Shakhtinskiy Electoral District by participants of meetings which took place at the cotton combine in the Rossiya Kolkhoz.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, WORLD ACTIVITIES

LD231931 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] At its latest meeting the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee examined the draft of the "Basic Directions for the Reform of the General Education and Vocational School". This draft, which has been submitted by a commission of the party Central Committee, has been drawn up on the basis of the directives of the June 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and it has taken account of proposals made by republican and local party bodies, ministries, departments, scientific institutions, teachers, and experienced educationalists. Materials of the August teachers' conferences, articles in the press, and letters from the working people to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and to newspapers and journals were analyzed and taken into account.

The Politburo stressed that measures connected with reform of the general education and vocational school and raising its work to a qualitatively new level should be regarded as an integral part of the work of the party and state on perfecting the developed socialist society. In view of the fact that the issues of the reform affect the interests of every family and all working people and are of fundamental significance for further boosting the economic might and spiritual potential of the country and for the formation of the new man, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee deemed it expedient to publish the draft of "Basic Directions for the Reform of the General Education and Vocational School" for nationwide discussion. Local party committees are instructed to take careful note of all proposals and remarks about the draft received from citizens and work collectives.

The meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee discussed and approved proposals on the organization of drawing up an integrated program for the development of the production of consumer goods and services sector during the 1986-2000 period.

This program must determine ways of resolving the most important tasks of satisfying the growing requirements of the population for goods and services. The program will envisage a consistent strengthening of the material and technical base of industries producing consumer goods, improvement of the organization and the raising of the standard of shopping, domestic, municipal, transport, tourist, and other types of services provided for the working people. It will define the role of sectors which are allied to each other.

It is also planned to draw up a system of measures to intensify the responsibility and economic self-interest of ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations in speeding up the development of the production of goods and services, expanding their range and raising their quality. The local soviets of people's deputies and the bodies within their jurisdiction have a special role to play in resolving these questions.

The integrated program will be a component part of the basic directions for the economic and social development of the USSR from 1986 to 1990 and the period up to 2000. Its principal indexes will be included in draft plans for the corresponding years.

The Central Committees of Communist Parties and Councils of Ministers of union republics are instructed, together with republican trade union and Komsomol organs, to draw up programs for the development of the production of goods and the services sector covering all economic activity on the territory of each union republic, with separate indexes for autonomous republics, krais, oblasts and rayons.

For the development of the traditional friendly ties between the Soviet Union and India, the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee examined a number of specific measures aimed at further deepening these ties. The great significance of strengthening close cooperation between our countries in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres and in the struggle for the elimination of the threat of war, for peace on the Asian Continent and throughout the world was stressed.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee approved the results of Comrade Tikhonov's talks with Finnish Prime Minister Sorsa and of Comrade Gromyko's talks with Finnish Foreign Minister Vayrynen.

The activity of the CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Gorbachev which took part in the work of the 10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party was approved.

The session of the Politburo heard information from Comrades Ponomarev and Zimyanin on their talks with a delegation from the German Communist Party. It also examined certain other questions relating to deepening cooperation between the CPSU and the communist and workers' parties and on strengthening peace and peoples' security.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ON GEORGIAN ECONOMY

LD241115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has discussed the work of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party in improving the system of management, raising the level of economic work and in the rational use of resources.

An adopted decision notes that the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party by fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress, the November 1982 and June 1983 Central Committee Plenums and the instructions from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, is carrying out a considerable amount of work to improve the management of the national economy of the republic and the rational use of all types of resources. This has allowed the ensurance in recent years of an accelerated rate of development of the economy of the Georgian SSR, raised production potential, and an increased contribution to the United National Economic Complex of the country.

The republic also has reserves for the further development of the national economy and for its intensification. The CPSU Central Committee has proposed to the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party that the republican Council of Ministers undertake additional measures to raise the efficiency of production and scientific potential that has been created, as well as labor resources, to considerably improve the quality of production.

An account of the decision will be published in tomorrow's PRAVDA.

More on Georgian Decision

LD241357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of work by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee aimed at perfecting the management system, raising the level of economic work, and achieving a rational utilization of resources.

Activities of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee aimed at developing and introducing into practice effective agro-industrial complex management methods on the rayon and republican levels were appraised positively. On the basis of three ministries, a unified State Commission for Agricultural Production has been formed in the republic. Total harvest yields and procurements of tea, fruit, and citrus fruit have improved. Numerous rayons accumulated experience from joint work of social farms with the population in increasing livestock breeding output.

However, with regard to agriculture, not all potential is yet being put to full use. The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent on party, administrative, and economic organs of the Georgian SSR to focus attention on speeding up agricultural production growth, steady livestock breeding development, strengthening the feed base, better utilization of mountainous pasture lands and irrigated lands, and on accelerating the development of [name indistinct] lowlands.

It has been deemed necessary to increase deliveries to the all-union fund of tea, fruit, citrus fruit, vegetables, and early potatoes and of output produced by food industries.

The CPSU Central Committee is of the opinion that the republican party organization must continue to improve the style and methods of economic management, strengthen discipline and order in production, consistently develop intraparty democracy, and perfect the structure of primary party organizations, having focused special attention on strengthening party influence in production brigades.

The CPSU Central Committee decision is published in tomorrow's PRAVDA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON USE OF SUBBOTNIK INCOME

LD241352 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the USSR has issued a decree on the use of funds earned as a result of the Work for the Nation Day on 16 April 1983. On that day, industrial and office employees worked for the benefit of their society. An estimated R150 million -- that is, some \$200 million -- are to be spent on building health service centers, and more than R107 million -- that is, over \$140 million -- on building schools and childcare centers.

FULFILLMENT OF STATE PLAN 'PATRIOTIC DUTY'

LD271838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Excerpts] Foreign reaction to the work of the latest plenum of the CPSU Central Committee focuses primary attention on economic problems. Well, the economy is a concentrated policy, not only domestic but foreign policy as well.

If you view the direction of the economic efforts of the United States, as reflected in the State Budget, then their militaristic nature is perfectly evident. For the next fiscal year the Pentagon is requesting \$305 billion. The arms race eats up more and more vast sums, but it seems that in Washington they are striving to untwist it even more.

One cannot ignore these U.S. aspirations. The security of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries must be reliably ensured. That is why, in response to the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, we have been compelled to take the necessary measures to neutralize the Pershing II's and cruise missiles.

As the numerous letters now coming in to our editorial offices prove, the Soviet people realize the need for these measures and support them.

The latest CPSU Central Committee plenum has once again shown with every conviction that we do not want to take part in a competition of who can build up the most armaments. All our efforts in the economy are in the final analysis directed toward raising the living standards of the peoples. The plenum documents reaffirm with all clarity the consistent nature of the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy course.

Concern for raising the living standards of the people is inseparably linked with providing reliable security for our country and for the whole socialist community. In conditions of an international situation which has become sharply exacerbated through the fault of the aggressive imperialist circles, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stresses, the steady fulfillment of the State Plan becomes not just an obligation, but also the patriotic duty of every Soviet person, every work collective, and every party and public organization.

LENINABAD CONFERENCE, OBKOM ELECTIONS VIEWED

PM281411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by special correspondents O. Latifi and V. Loginov under the rubric "Party Life: Oblast Conferences": "Conclusions From Criticism"]

[Excerpts] Leninabad -- Leninabad Oblast is the largest in Tajikistan. It accounts for approximately one-third of industrial output and 28 percent of agricultural output. The oblast's contribution to the republic's economy has increased since the previous party conference. Changes for the better can be observed in a whole number of sectors.

Keynote speaker R. Khodzhiyev, first secretary of the Leninabad Tajik Communist Party Obkom, and the other speakers noted that since the start of the 5-year plan the volume of industrial output has risen 13 percent and the average annual volume of production and procurement of all types of agricultural products has increased. Quite a few projects have been commissioned, including some for social and cultural purposes. At the same time, however, things are not progressing smoothly everywhere, it was said at the conference. The diversity of indicators is great. Conditions are frequently identical, but the results are far from the same. There are collectives which are years behind.

Criticism was leveled against a number of party gorkoms and raykoms, local soviet ispolkoms, and economic organizations. The omissions by some of them were even mentioned several times. For example, "Respects were paid" to Zafarobodskiy Rayon in connection with shortcomings in the utilization of land under irrigation, in grain farming and stockraising, and in feed procurement; to Ayninskiy Rayon for shortcomings in stockraising, rural services, and the selection and education of cadres. And what happened?

Z. Abdullozade, first secretary of the Zafarobodskiy party raykom, took the floor and, as if nothing had happened, launched straight off in a solemn voice:

"During the period under review the party obkom improved the style and methods of leadership...and relied in its work on party organizations, communists, and all working people, and this had a beneficial effect on the successful solution of tasks...." The speaker's voice picked up solemnity. Finally, Z. Abdullozade moved on to self-criticism. It would, in actual fact, be an exaggeration to call it self-criticism. The speaker either simply repeated what the keynote speaker had already said, or exclaimed: People, he said, are right to criticize us now, as well as previously! And not a single word about specific measures or practical conclusions. Instead, he ended with the traditional "allow me to assure you."

K. Turayev, first secretary of the Ayninskiy party raykom, then took the floor. Again the same tone. The same way of presenting the issues. The usual, repeatedly used formula....

There were, of course, other kinds of statements. Principled, businesslike. Thus V. Morozov, editor of the oblast newspaper LENINABADSKAYA PRAVDA, having noted the positive sides of the party obkom bureau's practical work, made a number of critical remarks. At times the discussion of issues there drags on without reason, and the comrades whose work is being examined do not trouble themselves with businesslike analysis. Plenums still have to deal with meaningless local reports.

Delegate I. Sredniy asked to speak on a point of information and immediately demolished the cheerful overtones from the speech by V. Tonyayev, director of the Leninabad trust of the republic's Ministry of Construction. The latter, while accepting in passing the justified criticism contained in the report and the speeches, announced mainly the successes and tried to shift the blame for his own shortcomings onto others. I. Sredniy's remarks, which were heard with approval by the audience, were an appropriate correction to the false view of personal responsibility for the entrusted sector.

Let us, however, turn back to the report. It contained the repeated admission: "We were correctly criticized...." The point is that the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum heard criticism of the Leninabad Obkom for the insufficient effectiveness of decisions it had taken. The Tajik Communist Party Central Committee also held a recent plenum which discussed an accountability report by the obkom. It was frankly said that many omissions in its activity stem mainly from imperfections in the style and methods of party leadership and poor work with cadres. The time that has passed since then is, of course, short. It is however, still reasonable to ask: How are the publicized shortcomings being eliminated?

The keynote speaker noted that the bureau and the secretariat have recently stepped up their exactingness toward the apparatus sections for the execution of adopted decisions. The number of such decisions is being cut back. Fewer documents are now being sent to local offices. Nevertheless, the tradition of adopting numerous resolutions is still extremely tangible, as is haste in lifting monitoring controls regardless of the results that have been achieved. To this day lively organizational work done directly in labor collectives and primary party organizations are frequently replaced by the creation of more paperwork and the accumulation of all kinds of data, reports, and information sitting in the sections without due analysis and conclusions.

The main issue is to strengthen party, state and labor discipline, organization, and law and order. Changes for the better have occurred here, but there are quite a few omissions. There are cases when the struggle for order has gone no further than the issuance of directives or the utterance of bombastic words.

The number of various deviations from the law is falling only slowly. In this connection one cannot but agree with the conference's accusations against administrative organs and the corresponding party obkom section. At times the prosecutor's office exercises poor supervision of the execution of legislation. Instances of red tape and deviations from the law in the practical work of people's courts and the militia have still not been overcome.

Conclusions from criticism... What makes them important? Of course, not just a readiness to accept criticism. The main thing is insistence in overcoming the existing shortcomings. The new composition of the Leninabad Tajik Communist Party Obkom, as the oblast party conference showed, has to do considerable work in this direction.

The obkom plenum elected R. Khodzhiyev first secretary of the party obkom.

A number of other oblast party conference have been held. Organizational plenums have elected the following first secretaries of party obkoms: V.R. Papunidze in the Adzhar ASSR, F.S. Sanakoyev in the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast, A.I. Borodin in Astrakhan, A.F. Ponomarev in Belgorod, Ye I. Sizenko in Bryansk, P.A. Leonov in Kalinin, and V.I. Nikulin in the Kalmyk ASSR.

NEW OBKOM FIRST SECRETARIES ELECTED

PM281330 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 22 December First Edition carries on page 2 under the heading "The Times Demand" and the rubric "Party Life: At Oblast Conferences" a Novosibirsk dispatch by special correspondent S. Pastukhov, reporting the Novosibirsk Oblast party conference, at which Academician V. Kontyug, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Presidium, spoke of successes in the fundamental sciences. It was noted that Novosibirsk Oblast is the home of "centers of the Siberian Departments of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the Academy of Medical Sciences, which incorporate more than 40 scientific research institutes and design bureaus. More than 100 sector scientific research and design institutes and many VUZes and technical schools are also active in the oblast. This is one-third of Siberia's scientific and technical potential."

The report also notes that at a party obkom plenum, "A.P. Filatov was elected first secretary of the CPSU obkom."

The report is followed by this additional report:

"Other oblast party conferences were held. At organizational plenums, the following were elected first secretaries of party obkoms: Kaluga -- G.I. Ulanov; Magadan -- N I. Malkov; Aktyubinsk -- V.A. Liventsov; Dzhambul -- A.K. Zhakupov; Karaganda -- A.G. Korkin; North Kazakhstan -- V.T. Stepanov; Semipalatinsk -- S. Kubashev; Turgay -- Ye. N. Auyelbekov; Chimgent -- A. Askarov; Gorno-Badakhshan -- M. Zairov; Kulyab -- I. Khayayev; Kurgan-Tyube -- G. Pallayev."

NEW KIRGHIZ MINISTER OF LOCAL INDUSTRY

WA230900 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 24 November on page 1 published an 20 word ukase dated 23 November by the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Presidium appointing A.A. Tverdokhlebov as Kirghiz minister of local industry.

BRIEF

KIRGHIZ OFFICIAL DISMISSED -- The Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Erk Abdulkarimovich Sadykov from his duties as chairman of the Kirghiz Committee on Petroleum Products Distribution. [Text] [Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 22 Nov 82 p 4 WA]

SOKOLOV VIEWS U.S. THREAT, SOVIET READINESS

PM281540 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister: "Reliable Guarantee of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Under the Communist Party's leadership, the Soviet people are working persistently to fulfill the historic program for the country's economic and social development approved by the 26th party congress and the decisions of the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Their efforts are focused on improving developed socialism, strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might, and increasing the working people's prosperity. Lasting peace is necessary in order to fulfill these tasks. Our party, the Soviet Government, and all Soviet people persistently struggle for it.

All peace-loving states and peoples are vitally interested in maintaining world peace. It is for just this reason that the Soviet leadership, as the 24 November statement of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, says, "will do everything possible to avert the threat of war and preserve peace for present and future generations."

I.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are having to resolve their creative tasks under complex conditions in the international situation. The U.S. Administration has announced a "crusade" against socialism as a social system. It aims to disorganize the socialist system, undermine the socialist countries' economy, and secure military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. This is the policy on the part of U.S. imperialism that we are faced with today. Therefore, in order to defend the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the peoples of our allies and friends, it is necessary to maintain our state's defense capability at the proper level and to maintain the high combat capability and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

As in the fifties and sixties, the line of the most aggressive circles toward confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries has again gained the upper hand in the United States today. All means of political and military pressure, economic "sanctions," and ideological subversion are being used. Brandishing the bogey of the "Soviet military threat," the newfound aspirants to the role of ruler of the world's destiny have begun a frenzied nuclear arms race. They are making space yet another sphere of military rivalry and confrontation and are implementing a broad program for further modernizing the weapons of all branches of the armed forces.

The U.S. Administration is openly proclaiming strategic concepts that recognize the "possibility" and "permissibility" of nuclear war, including on the European Continent. The Pentagon is formulating plans for a "preemptive" [uprezhdayushchiy] nuclear strike. In the process, illusory hopes of victory in a nuclear war are being created and propagandized. Military spending is increasing on an unprecedented scale. U.S. military appropriations have reached record dimensions: \$240 billion in fiscal 1983 and \$280 billion in fiscal 1984. This spending will total \$2 trillion over the next 5 years (1985-1989). The Pentagon spent a little less than that in the first 35 postwar years.

These colossal funds will be spent on implementing numerous military programs and primarily on creating qualitatively new strategic nuclear armaments.

These include the MX and Midgetman intercontinental ballistic missiles, the Trident II submarine-launched ballistic missiles, long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes, and also new ABM defense systems and systems for the militarization of space. Considerable sums are earmarked for strengthening the Armed Forces branches in the theaters of future military operations and for developing the infrastructure.

The U.S. line toward militarizing its policy and securing military superiority is also clearly displayed in the refusal to hold any serious talks and to reach agreement on a mutually acceptable basis on questions of arms limitation. All Reagan's "zero" and "interim" options and his fine talks about the "flexibility" of the U.S. approach at the talks were directed toward the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and toward ensuring the full implementation of large-scale military programs. By embarking on the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on the territory of the FRG, Britain, and Italy, the United States wrecked the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

With the deployment of first-strike nuclear missiles on the territories of the aforementioned countries, close to the borders of the socialist community countries, the Reagan administration, along with the governments of these NATO countries, has embarked on a path that is fraught with serious consequences for European and world security. As the 24 November statement of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, points out, "what will increase is not the security of Europe but the real danger that the United States will bring a catastrophe down on the peoples of Europe."

We must soberly consider the situation prevailing in the world and take appropriate measures in response to the increase in the nuclear threat associated with the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement points out, the USSR is canceling the moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear facilities in the European part of the country. By agreement with the GDR and CSSR Governments, the preparatory work for the deployment of enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on these countries' territory will be speeded up. It is also planned to deploy in ocean areas and seas corresponding Soviet facilities adequate, in terms of their performance, to face the threat that the U.S. missiles deployed in Europe create for the USSR and its allies. As Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, noted, "The Americans will inevitably feel the difference between the situation before and after the deployment of their missiles in West Europe."

Our country and its allies are taking the necessary measures to ensure their security. The CPSU has always regarded and continues to regard it as its sacred duty and a matter of paramount importance, especially in the present international situation, to reliably ensure our motherland's defense capability and the high combat capability and combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

II:

The Soviet Armed Forces personnel understand the complexity of the present situation, ardently approve the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, and are worthily fulfilling their patriotic and international duty. The Soviet Armed Forces are vigilantly guarding the Soviet people's socialist gains and the USSR's freedom and independence. Together with the armed forces of the other socialist countries, they are reliably safeguarding the security of the entire socialist community against the encroachments of the imperialist aggressors and are the bastion of world peace.

The USSR Armed Forces are built, trained, and educated on an immutable foundation -- the Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland. They are equipped with modern armaments and combat hardware on the basis of our country's powerful economic and scientific and technical potential. The CPSU's leading role in our society and our society's monolithic moral and political unity ensure that Soviet Armed Forces personnel are boundlessly dedicated to the cause of our Communist Party and to the socialist motherland.

In their technical equipment, structure, and organizational forms, our Armed Forces accord with the demands and nature of modern war, if one is unleashed by the imperialist aggressor. The training of the Armed Forces and the development and improvement of all their branches are conducted in accordance with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the conditions of the international situation.

The strategic nuclear forces, which include the formations and groupings [obedineniye] of the Strategic Missile Forces, Navy, and Air Force, constitute the foundation of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might. They are all in a state of constant combat readiness. Let the transatlantic figures who are formulating theories of "disarming" strikes and strikes "without retaliation" understand that the "theories" of such strikes are illusory. If the transatlantic strategists try to unleash a nuclear war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, retribution will inevitably follow.

Our Ground Forces are armed with modern hardware and weapons. They possess great firepower and striking power and great mobility. Operational-tactical and tactical missile weapons, and various types of artillery constitute the foundation of their firepower. The tank troops are their main strike force. The motorized infantry formations are fully motorized and have reliable troop air defense facilities. The Ground Forces include helicopter units and special forces units equipped with various arms and hardware. The Ground Forces are always ready to repel aggression and to defend and ensure the inviolability of the socialist homeland's borders.

Our motherland's air borders are defended by the Air Defense Forces. The antiaircraft missile troops are a powerful means of the Air Defense Forces. Fighter aircraft are in a state of readiness to fight against the aggressor in the air. The Air Defense Forces are equipped with modern facilities that possess the requisite combat potential for detecting the enemy, range, and accuracy. They are equipped at all levels with the appropriate control systems.

The USSR Air Force is a well equipped modern branch of the Armed Forces. It has all-weather supersonic aircraft with various missile and bomb weapons and sophisticated radioelectronic equipment. Our Air Force, together with the other branches of the Armed Forces, is constantly ready to repel aggression on the ground and in the air.

The Navy reliably ensures the defense and inviolability of our motherland's sea borders. It has ships of various classes possessing modern arms complexes, aircraft for various purposes, and Marines. Nuclear submarines with missile and torpedo weapons constitute the foundation of its combat might. The Soviet Navy is a modern oceangoing fleet that reliably defends our motherland's state interests and security.

The Armed Forces' rear services are being constantly improved. They are being totally motorized and the maneuverability and mobility of their units are being increased.

III.

The nature and peculiarities of modern war, if the aggressor unleashes it, makes high demands on the combat, moral and political, and psychological training of Army and Navy personnel.

The fundamental principle of their training has been and remains immutable: to learn what is necessary in battle. Field, sea, and air training, which are carried out day and night with great intensity and under the most complex conditions, are subordinated to that demand.

The training of officer cadres is a most important factor in maintaining the high combat readiness of the Army and Navy. The Soviet officer is above all a patriot of his motherland who is deeply convinced of the rightness of the ideas of communism, a highly skilled military specialist, and the leader of a troop collective. The 26th CPSU Congress' demands regarding the need for every leader to develop a work style that organically combines assiduity and discipline with bold initiative and enterprise fully apply to our military cadres. The peculiarities of military service also make additional specific demands on officer cadres, the main ones being: a commander's willpower, a highly demanding attitude toward oneself and one's subordinates, organizational abilities, the ability to rally the collective to fulfill the tasks facing it, general and military-technical culture, a high level of professional and methodological training, and the ability to train and educate subordinates. These qualities are instilled by the whole tenor of life and combat training in the Army and Navy.

A most important place in the building of the Soviet Armed Forces belongs to party political work, which embraces all spheres of life and activity. On the basis of the decisions of our party's congresses and Central Committee plenums, measures aimed at instilling in servicemen firm communist conviction, boundless devotion to the socialist motherland, and a high sense of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism are systematically carried out within the system of party political and ideological work. Party political work is aimed at improving organization, order, and discipline among the troops and in the Navy and at improving the quality of combat training and combat readiness. Armed Forces personnel are closely rallied around the Communist Party, are boundlessly devoted to it, and are prepared to fulfill any task in defending our motherland's state interests.

The ultimate foundation of Soviet military building is the Communist Party's leadership of the Armed Forces and the strengthening of party organizations' role and influence in the Army and Navy. The party pays unremitting attention to increasing its organizing and directing influence on the entire life and activity of the Army and Navy, to rallying the Armed Forces personnel around the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, to strengthening the unity of the army and the people, and to instilling in servicemen courage, valor, heroism, a sense of combat collaboration with the socialist countries' armies, and a readiness to defend the motherland at any moment.

The Soviet Armed Forces fulfill their historic mission of defending socialism and peace in a single combat formation with the armies of the socialist states that are members of the Warsaw Pact. All the fraternal armies have the same aims and the same tasks -- to faithfully serve their peoples and reliably defend socialism's gains. Measures in all directions of the building and training of our armies to ensure an increase in their combat readiness and coordinated efforts to defend the cause of socialism and communism are implemented within the Warsaw Pact framework. The close cooperation within the framework of the defensive Warsaw Pact helps to further strengthen the combat alliance of the fraternal countries' peoples and armies.

The constant strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces is an objective necessity stemming from the increase in the military threat from U.S. imperialism and the desire of aggressive imperialist circles to change in their own favor the strategic military balance and to try to forcibly impose on the Soviet Union, our allies, and other peace-loving states a setup that is to their own liking.

In the past the Soviet Armed Forces have repeatedly proved and confirmed their high combat qualities. Today, too, they are honorably fulfilling their role as the reliable guarantee of peace and socialism. Educated by the party and closely rallied around it, Soviet servicemen are honorably fulfilling their duty and selflessly and devotedly serving the motherland and the cause of communism.

MILITARY CHIEFS ADDRESS MILITARY PARTY MEETINGS

Petrov Addresses Ground Forces

PM281638 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 83 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel A. Khorunzhiy report under the rubric "Party Conferences" and the general heading "Improving the Style and Methods of Leadership": "At the Main Staff and Directorates of the Commander in Chief of the Ground Forces"]

[Text] Reports were delivered at the party conference by Lieutenant General M. Goglev, chief of a political directorate, and Colonel V. Kuznetsov, secretary of a political directorate's party commission. The reports, as well as the speeches by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces; and Comrades D. Grinkevich, P. Bazhenov, M. Khomulo, V. Mikhalkin, V. Koltashov, V. Karpov, and others, comprehensively analyzed the activity of party organizations in ensuring a high level of combat readiness of the troops, political vigilance, and efficiency in the work of military cadres.

Kutakhov at Air Force Conference

PM281640 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 83 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel A. Sorokin report under the rubric "Party Conferences" and the general heading "Improving the Style and Methods of Leadership": "At the Main Staff and Directorates of the Commander in Chief of the Air Force"]

[Text] Delegates at the party conference held here discussed the reports of Lieutenant General of Aviation V. Korobeynikov, chief of the Political Department, and Col M. Naydenkin, secretary of the Political Department's Party Commission.

The reports and the speeches by Chief Marshal of Aviation P. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister; Comrades V. Kuzovov, N Shishkov, A. Pozdnyakov, I. Kartashev, and others, discussed the experience of organizational and ideological work by party organizations and the need to further improve its standard. This work must be directed more actively toward resolving tasks of increasing the combat readiness of formations and units.